

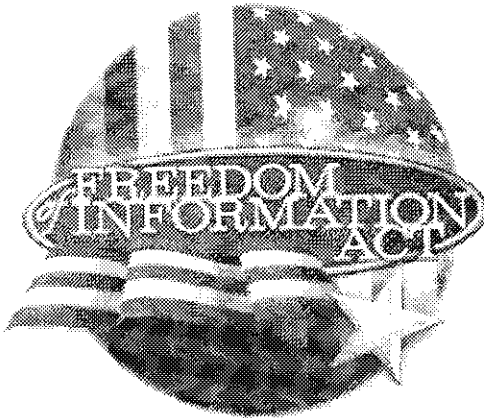
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

FILE NUMBER: 100-106670

MAIN FILE

SECTION: 88



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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NO BETTER COPY CAN BE
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MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MAIN FILE

100-106670

SECTION 88

FBI

Date: 8/25/69

Transmit the following in ~~SECRET~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: AT)DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JDM
ON 2-13-87
6076
YESEnclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies and for Atlanta,
one copy of an LHM concerning Mrs. CORETTA KING.

Confidential source one [REDACTED]

b(2) b(7)(D)

The enclosed LHM is classified "Secret" because
information was obtained from [REDACTED] a source engaged
in furnishing information about racial matters in the US
and Communist influence therein.

EX-102

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [REDACTED]
DATE 8-26-69

AGENCY: ACST, OSI; SEC. SER:

DATE FOR:

HOW FOR:

BY:

REC-65

100-106670-3668

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
1-Atlanta (Encls. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-New YorkJFO:SS
(5)Classified by 6070
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
100-106670-20-27 RAC

22 AUG 26 1969

INT. SEC.

Approved

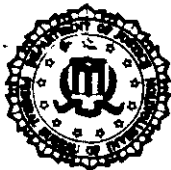
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. Bufile 100-106670
NYfile 100-136585

New York, New York
August 25, 1969

~~SECRET~~
DECLASSIFIED BY SP-4 JRM/lu
ON 2-13-81
6076

Martin Luther King, Jr.

On August 18, 1969, a confidential source, who has provided reliable information in the past, advised that Mrs. Coretta King, widow of murdered civil rights leader, Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., has been invited to participate in the dedication of a plaza in New Delhi. The invitation had been extended by the Ford Foundation.

The plaza is to be dedicated to Mahatma Ghandi, the Indian pacifist, and Doctor King. Mrs. King was also invited to send an appropriate quotation by Doctor King to be read at the ceremony, which is to take place during January, 1970.

The source advised further that there was an indication that Mrs. King would send the quotation, along with a message that she would consider the invitation to attend in person and send a definite answer at a later time.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

GROUP(S) OF Classification
DATE 2/6/88 BY 6080

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 22
Date of Declassification Indefinite

-1*-

LED/bja 12-20-77

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3668

August 28, 1969

EX-103
REC-63

100-106670-3667

[REDACTED]
San Jose, California 95128

b7(c)

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP-1 JRM/gh
6076

I have received your communication of August 24th, with enclosed clipping, and appreciate your furnishing this to me.

With respect to your comments concerning Martin Luther King, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,

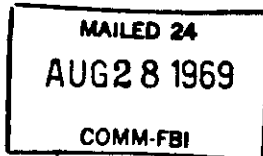
J. Edgar Hoover

62-12188-8670 b7(c)

NOTE: On 6-23-69 [REDACTED] wrote Bureau and was generous in his remarks concerning the Director's administration. At that time he sent a postcard which depicted an individual identified as King and others attending the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee, during 1967. His letter was acknowledged on 6-27-69. His enclosure is the inside cover of "Parade" magazine of 7-27-69.

FMG:sls (3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____



1969

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7
J28
[REDACTED] b7(c)
San Jose, Ca. 95126
August 24, 1969

Gentlemen,

I wrote your department a few weeks ago and enclosed a post card, that was distributed by a colored lady by the name of Julia Brown, She gave a lecture in the Auditorium here and she stated that she had been an undercover Agent for the F.B.I. for 9 years, On this card her picture was in the upper righthand corner, and the lower half showed Martin Luther King & about 40 others attending a Commie school, now here is the point I am leading up to, I have sent this same card to the editor of Parade Magazine asking that they reprint this, but he never budged an inch to print it. Now I am enclosing a copy of this page from same Magazine section, where he answers a question some one asked and states that King was never a Commie, I have checked other questions on this page that may be of interest to your department, Please don't feel obligated to reply to this matter, unless you so desire, I remain

sincerely yours

CORRESPONDENCE
[REDACTED] b7(c)

San Jose, Calif. 95126

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP-4 JPM/LL
6276

REC-63

100-106670-366;

AUG 29 1969

JULY 27, 1989

San Jose Mercury-News

parade

**DO PARENTS OWN
THEIR CHILDREN?**

ON THE COVER Sylvie de Bois:

**SHE EXPORTS FRENCH CHEFS
TO THE U.S.**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JML/v





100-10

WALTER SCOTT'S Personality Parade

Want the facts? Want to spike rumors? Want to learn the truth about prominent personalities? Write Walter Scott, Parade, 733 3rd Ave., New York, N.Y., 10017. Your full name will be used unless otherwise requested. Volume of mail received makes personal replies impossible.

Q. I read in the papers that the late Judy Garland suffered from cirrhosis of the liver and should have been dead years ago. Is this true? Also why was Judy so unhappy? How much of a fortune did she leave?
—Louise Carlson, St. Paul, Minn.

A. The singer drank heavily but she did not suffer or die from cirrhosis of the liver. Judy was unhappy because, try as she might, she could find no lasting father-substitute in her life. She cried out for a strong man to love and take care of her. Instead she chose weak men, not necessarily her husbands, who used her. She died in debt.



Q. I would like to know if the Premier of South Vietnam—Tran Van Huong—was one of Ho Chi Minh's most trusted generals in the Vietnamese war against the French.—Davis Knox, Urbana, Ill.

A. Tran Van Huong, 65, was a leader in the Communist Vietminh along with Ho Chi Minh until 1946 when he broke away.

Q. James Roosevelt, stabbed in Geneva by his third wife—who were his previous wives? How many children did they have?—P.T., Albany, N.Y.

A. Roosevelt, stabbed by the former Gladys Irene Owens, 52, was formerly married to Betsey Cushing and Romelle Schneider by whom he had five children.

Q. Is the Governor of Ohio, Jim Rhodes, a pawn of the Mafia?—Ed Humphries, Columbus, Ohio.

A. Rhodes is no pawn, but



daughter of ex-King Umberto of Italy. Since de Balkany was once married to Genevieve Poncet and had two children by her, how did de Balkany get the Vatican to annul that marriage?—Charles Hildebrand, Chicago, Ill.

A. There are two frequent grounds for securing a Vatican annulment: non-consummation of the marriage or constraint by one partner. The Sacra Rota, the Vatican court which deals with such matters, does not explain its secret decisions, and did not do so in this case. De Balkany, 39, is a Rumanian who came to Paris after World War II and became Paris' most successful real estate promoter. He was married to Genevieve Francois-Poncet, daughter of the French Ambassador to Great Britain. They have two children, and were divorced three years ago.

Q. Who said: "Pretty much all the honest truth-telling in the world is done by children?"—Amy Kahn, Boston, Mass.

A. Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1809-94, American author, physician, and statesman.

Q. How many American Vietnam war resisters have



BING AND KATHRYN

Q. Is the Bing Crosby marriage foundering? How does he go fishing, and she plays summer stock?—Mildred Korngold, Asbury Park, N.J.

A. Bing Crosby is 65. His wife, Kathryn, is 35. She still has ambitions as an actress, which is why she is playing *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie* in summer stock. Crosby, on the other hand, has known it all, prefers to fish and golf, occasionally work.

Q. Who was the Russian lieutenant who tried to assassinate Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow this past January? Why have the Russians refused to try him?—Evelyn Hardwick, Richmond, Va.

A. The lieutenant's name is Ilyn. Reportedly he was stationed with Soviet army engineers in Leningrad. The Soviets refuse to publicize the case since it reveals the unrest now prevalent throughout the Soviet Union, the result of the return of the Stalinist of

as a governor subject to pressure from many sources, he certainly bears watching. *Life* magazine recently reported on the state of his finances and some of his decisions concerning a Mafia figure in jail.

Q. Is it true that Bobby Kennedy, Nick Katzenbach, and Ramsey Clark, each of them a U.S. Attorney General, could not get along with J. Edgar Hoover? What was learned from wiretapping the telephone of Martin Luther King Jr.? Did he turn out to be a Communist agent as rumored?—V.L. Lewis, Washington, D.C.

A. Kennedy, Clark, and Katzenbach found that Hoover, ostensibly under orders to the Justice Department, ran his own show. King's telephone was tapped because at one time he had dealings with a Communist lawyer. He was never, however, a Communist or a Communist agent. For the most part, the wiretaps revealed that King on occasion submitted to temptations of the flesh.

Q. Recently Joseph Balkany, one of the richest men in the country, died. Was he married to Maria Gabriella,



been granted asylum in Sweden?—Robert Bellenson, Tucson, Ariz.

A. Approximately 225 in the last 18 months.

Q. Samantha Juste, the English girl who married Micky Dolenz of *THE MONKEES*—wasn't it a shotgun marriage?—T.Y., Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Says Mrs. Micky Dolenz: "There is no need for anyone to count the months. Ami is a baby of love. We were expecting her before we were actually married. We didn't feel guilty about it. We wanted to have a baby, and it wasn't a shotgun marriage."



PARADE

THE SUNDAY
NEWSPAPER MAGAZINE

JULY 27, 1969

president, Arthur H. Motley editor, Jess Gorkin publisher, Warren
art director, TIMOTHY LA ROTONDA
editor, FLOID SITTARS
associate editor, NEAL ASHBY, M. DAVID DEYER, ANNA GUTSTEIN, HER
assistant editor, JOHN M. TIERNEY, JACQUES L. KUMIN, a special
contributor, MARION LONG, editorial assistant, MARGARET CULL
circulation manager, RONALD HATSON, advertising manager, JOANNE TAYLOR
production manager, JACK ANDERSON, editorial assistant, OPAL LYN

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L. TROTT
VIRGINIA POPP
JAMES L. ROSEN

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XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b 7(C) b 7(D) with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

NOT REC. 9/2/69 Internal MEMO

MOORE -> SULLIVAN

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REC-65

August 20, 1969

EX-111

Warren, Michigan 48093

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-84 BY SP4 JAM/LS

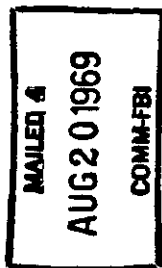
6076

Dear [REDACTED]

In reply to your inquiries concerning Martin Luther King, Jr., in your letter of August 14th, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I cannot be of help to you in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: We wrote to correspondent on 6-26-68 in reply to his letter concerning Karl Prussion and requesting information whether or not Martin Luther King was a communist. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LMG:sgc (3)

70 SEP 3 - 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TEB/a
L. P. [signature]
65A
10/2

TRUE COPY

8/14/69

[REDACTED]
Warren Michigan
48093

b7(c)

F.B.I. Director
J. Edger Hoover
Justice Department
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover

Several weeks ago I heard that the F.B.I. had tapped
the telephone of Martin Luther King Jr.

I would appreciate any information that you can send
me regarding this matter. (Why was his phone tapped? Who ordered
the phone tapped? Was any usefull information obtained? etc)

Thank You

/s/

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/WR
6076

GA 20

Warren M. La 11. Office

8/14/69

b7(c)

Warren M.

F.B.I. Director
J. Edgar Hoover
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

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I would appreciate any
information that you can send
me regarding this matter. (Why
was his phone tapped? Who ordered
the phone tapped? Was any useful
information obtained? etc)

Thank You

b7(c)

REC- 65

EX-111

100-106670-3666

AUG 21 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop *SB*

DATE: August 19, 1969

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D - HAWAII)
INFORMATION CONCERNING DISSEMINATION MADE
BY BUREAU OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARTIN
LUTHER KING

4230
Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference Malmfeldt to Bishop memorandum of 8/15/69 wherein Mr. DeLoach suggested that he and Inspector Bowers personally deliver the enclosed letter dated 8/18/69 to Senator Inouye.

Contact with the Senator's secretary on 8/19/69 revealed the Senator and both of his top assistants are out of Washington and not scheduled to return until 9/3/69.

RECOMMENDATION:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
BY _____

That the enclosed letter be delivered by Bowers to the Senator's secretary and that she be advised at that time that Mr. DeLoach would like to call on the Senator upon his return to Washington to discuss any additional questions he may have concerning his inquiry about Martin Luther King.

He shall not be given any confidential information.

Encl.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
- 1 - Mr. Jones

*Bowers should deliver
note & nothing further
said.*

DWB:clw
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

58 AUG 23 1969

8-20-69
10 AUG 22 1969
NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 25 1969
CORRESPONDENCE

August 18, 1969

P-
P-

100-106670-

Mr. Daniel K. Inouye
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

My dear Senator:

Your letter of August 13th has been received.

You may be assured that any dissemination of information regarding Martin Luther King made by this Bureau or officials in the Executive Branch of the Government was on the basis of their proper interest in the subject matter involved. In my letter of August 8, 1969, I made absolutely no implication or statement that any of these officials "leaked" such information. Under the circumstances, I do not believe that any purpose would be served in identifying the individuals to whom the pertinent information was furnished.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/4/79 BY 9103 RDJ/mcy

[Handwritten signature]

✓

LL Gamm (4)

15

NOTE: See G. E. Malmfeldt to Mr. Bishop memo dated 8/15/69 captioned "Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii), Information Concerning Dissemination Made By Bureau of Information Regarding Martin Luther King."

58 AUG 28 1969

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 8-15-69

FROM : G. E. Malmfeldt

SUBJECT: SENATOR DANIEL K. INOUE (D - HAWAII)
INFORMATION CONCERNING DISSEMINATION MADE
BY BUREAU OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARTIN
LUTHER KING

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii with whom we have had limited but cordial correspondence), by letter of 8-13-69, has inquired as to our dissemination of information regarding Martin Luther King. Recommended that attached letter be directed to Senator Inouye advising him that our dissemination was on the basis of the proper interest of those to whom FBI disseminated and that no purpose would be served in identifying those government officials.

By letter 8-6-69, Senator Inouye made reference to an article in the 7-27-69 issue of Parade magazine regarding the immoral conduct of King, and the wiretap on King. Inouye inquired as to whether the FBI had released any information obtained from the wiretap. By letter 8-8-69 Inouye was advised that the FBI did not "leak" information regarding King and that, in keeping with our responsibilities, we disseminated information concerning King on a high-level basis within the Executive Branch of the Government. In his letter of 8-13-69, Inouye asks for the identities of the officials who received confidential information on King and inquires whether our letter of 8-8-69 implied that these officials may have been responsible for any leak of data on King. On this letter the Director noted "I am not implying anything. H."

The FBI has made dissemination of information on King to various high levels of the Government including the White House, the Vice President, the Attorney General, and intelligence agencies. We should not disclose identities of the officials to whom we have disseminated information. If we give Senator Inouye any such list, other members of Congress will expect similar treatment in other Bureau matters. In addition, the furnishing of any list to the Senator might also cause him to inquire of the officials on the list whether or not they leaked any data on King, and causing them to be displeased with the FBI for disclosing their identities as recipients of sensitive information on King.

- Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
LMG:mrm (5)

NOT RECORDED
CONTINUED - OVER

CORRECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Bishop
Re: Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D - Hawaii)

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Senator Inouye.

JHV
Suggest Inspector
Bodan and I personally
review this letter.
OK.
JHV
WC
TJB

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 13, 1969

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/1
6076

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I wish to thank you for your prompt response to my inquiry concerning the "leak" of information in the Federal Bureau files on Dr. Martin Luther King. I can well understand and approve of the regulations which require that such files be maintained as confidential.

I would like to inquire, however, as to what officials "on a high level basis within the Executive Branch of the Government" received such confidential information. I wish also to inquire whether in your letter you are implying that such information as may have been leaked came therefore from one or more of these officials.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten Signature]
DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

[Handwritten: I am not inquiring anything.]

DKI:bh

100-156000-1

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 25 1969

EXP. PROC.
14-1969 14 AUG

12 AUG 14 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

Added to Bishop memo
15-00 2MB: mmu
70 SEP 2 1969
MAILED FOR MR. TOLSON

August 19, 1969

REC-73/00-106670-3665

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-91 BY SP4JRM/ab

[REDACTED] EX-102
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501

b7(c)
Dear **[REDACTED]**

6076

In reply to your letter of August 13th, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
AUG 19 1969
COMM-FBI

NOTE: On the basis of available information, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Hines _____
Gandy _____

LMG:ram (3)

59 AUG 26 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 13, 1969

Dear Sir

I have become concerned, our Church literature as well as other publications, have become increasingly filled with the doctrine of Martin Luther King. Picturing him as a high principled, high moral individual, fighting for the rights of the poor people of America.

Is it true Mr. King associated himself with known Communists? Even visited North Viet Nam while the United States was engaged in combat with them.

I would appreciate any information you might have available on the activities of Mr. King, while living, concerning the Communists.

Thank you sincerely

REC-73 100-106110-3665

[REDACTED]
Lynchburg, Virginia

b7(c)

AUG 19 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

Federal Bureau Of Investigation
Washington
D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-9 BY SPY/AM/

July 29, 1969

AIRMAIL

REC 12 100-106670-3664

[REDACTED]
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)
EX-115

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/la
6076

In reply to the inquiries in your letter of July 20th, data in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. For the same reason, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, Jr., whether substantiated or not, cannot be released.

I want to assure you that neither radio station KTRG nor any other radio station has access to the files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Honolulu - Enclosure

Personal Attention SAC: Furnish the facts concerning this tape on radio station KTRG under the caption [REDACTED], Research (Correspondent and Tours)" to reach the Bureau by 8/8/69.

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. There is no derogatory information in our files concerning radio station KTRG.

CEE:cs (4)

Follow up made for 4732 for 8-8-69.

Killed per HN anteb
TE Bla 8/6/69
LH

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



59 AUG 26 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCL 4714

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 Jm/la

Honolulu, HI
July 20, 69

Aloha,
Re: radio KTRG of Honolulu.

All this past week voices over radio-KTRG have telling people to
tune in today. They would play an hour tape exposing the machinations
of Martin Luther King as being either an active communist or a dupe of
the communists. What is their documentation? It is said to be from the
secret files of the FBI!

I have just heard the tape. Regularly the several voices tell the
listener that all this is "documentation from the secret FBI files".

I have always been under the impression that the files of the FBI
are NOT open to the general-public. A voice just now asks: "Why on earth
doesn't the FBI let the people know all this?" And the moderator is telling
the voice: "Because the FBI thinks it might affect national-security."

Once again: does radio-KTRG or any radio station have entre to your
files?

REC 12 100-106670-366

EX-115

18 AUG 18 1969

29

b7(c)

Fisk

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RAMSEY CLARK,
TELEVISION APPEARANCE
ON DAVID FROST PROGRAM

DATE: 8/6/69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML
6076

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 9 p. m., August 5, 1969, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark appeared on the David Frost television program on Station WTTG-TV (Washington channel 5). The first portion of Clark's appearance consisted of a question-and-answer session between him and Frost regarding electronic surveillance, Martin Luther King, and organized crime. The second portion featured a rebuttal of Clark's views on wiretapping by former New York detective Ralph Salerno.

In answer to a question of "How independent is the FBI?" the former Attorney General replied that he thinks the FBI operates with integrity; that when the FBI doesn't agree, it doesn't follow the rules with great enthusiasm--"but who does?"

Regarding the possibility of a conspiracy in the Martin Luther King murder case, Clark said he "would never stop looking for evidence of a conspiracy" but "on the other hand, I saw no evidence of one." When questioned about the source of James Earl Ray's money, Clark indicated that "several" robberies were committed in England where Ray's fingerprints "were on the sack pushed to the teller." Clark also said that he never knew an Attorney General to "instigate" a wiretap; and that as late as two days before King's death, the FBI had asked his approval for electronic coverage of King. He stated that Robert Kennedy thought King "was a great man - as do I."

In a brief discussion of assassinations, Clark said the Warren Commission did a thorough job.

Clark then expounded his view that "organized crime doesn't need to exist"; that La Cosa Nostra was more significant in the 1920's than in the 1960's; and that we can eliminate organized crime--unlike street crime--but not by the use of electronic eavesdropping. He labeled microphones and wiretaps as "immoral" and "demoralizing." He said they "demean the integrity of all our citizens"; that use of them is "unfair"; and that (from the standpoint of employee time) they are "one of the most wasteful techniques man has ever devised."

59 AUG 27 1969

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - M. A. Jones

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML
6076

CONTINUED - ONE AUG 19 1969

NOT RECORDED

M. A. Jones to Bishop memo
RE: RAMSEY CLARK

Ralph Salerno then arrived on the stage with Charles Grutzner (of "The New York Times") and played a recording of a conversation in which two New York hoodlums discussed a plot to murder an informant. This conversation had been picked up by New York authorities by a concealed microphone in 1963. The two hoodlums were identified as Michael J. Scandifia (well-known professional mobster who disappeared in December, 1963) and Peter J. ("Petie Pumps") Ferrara. The murder victim whom they discussed was Alfredo "Freddie" Santantonio, who was killed in New York on July 11, 1963. Santantonio had, in fact, been an informant, and this was used by Salerno as an "opening" to expand upon the need for protection of informants and their families.

After this recording of the murder plot conversation had been played, Salerno said that in "abstract theory" he agreed with Clark, but as a practical matter he disagreed with Clark's views on the need for electronic surveillances. Clark replied that he has "studied so many of these stories" (recordings of underworld murder plots) that it (the recording which Salerno and Grutzner had played) "doesn't affect my judgment." Clark then asked, "Are we to continue this (the fight against organized crime) as a game? Or are we to move in and knock it out?"

Clark also used the program as a forum for airing his social worker-oriented views that organized crime "builds on powerless people"--particularly those who live in slums and ghettos. He lamented that "where there is a climate to make organized crime profitable, there are people who will take the risk of engaging in racketeering activities. He continued that "wiretaps won't make a difference"; that we need to professionalize law enforcement; that law enforcement has been neglected; and that wiretapping "in such a situation is a pathetic joke."

Clark also told the audience, "White collar crime costs more than organized crime, but we don't talk about that."

Among the matters pointed out by Salerno was the fact that Robert Kennedy had favored the use of electronic surveillances--and that microphone disclosures have revealed there are judges and a Congressman in New Jersey who "might help" organized crime.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

He has criticized FBI twice using statement (last sentence, paragraph 2) mentioned above. Suggest we challenge him if he continues this lie.

D.

F B I

Date: 8/6/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (94-44)
 SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
 BUDED: 8/8/69

Rebulet to [REDACTED] dated 7/29/69.

b7(c)
 On 8/4/69, [REDACTED] Radio Station KTRG was contacted by ASAC P. L. LACK and SA [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that on 7/20/69, his radio station presented a forty minute taped commentary concerning MARTIN LUTHER KING. He stated that he assisted in the preparation of the script for this tape, which was prepared for release in 1968. However, with the death of KING, the station decided not to use the commentary. [REDACTED] advised that in view of the recent movement to establish a national holiday in honor of KING, the station management decided to present its commentary exposing KING. [REDACTED] emphatically stated that at no time either in promotional announcements regarding the program or in the program itself did he or any member of his staff state or imply that the information contained in the expose resulted from access to the files of the FBI or came from files of the FBI. [REDACTED] made available a transcript of the program with an attached documentation for information used.

REC 12 100-106670-3663

A copy of this transcript, "The MARTIN LUTHER KING Story," and documentation is enclosed for the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
 1 - Honolulu
 PLM:kmm
 (3)

AUG 18 1969

59 AUG 20 1969

SEP 15 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CORRECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML

HN 94-44

It is noted that in Paragraph 5 of Page 2 of enclosure it is stated, "FBI reports state that RUSTIN joined the Young Communist League in 1936 while at College of the City of New York and was active in this organization on the campus and elsewhere. In World War II he was arrested several times for advocating resistance to the war and served 26 months in Federal prisons for draft dodging." According to attached documentation this data was contained in the Allen-Scott Report, August 16, 1963.

Page 7, Paragraph 3, makes reference to Congressional testimony of KARI PRUSSION, "a former counter-spy for the FBI". Paragraph 5, Page 7, quotes the Director as characterizing KING as "The most notorious liar in the United States." U.S.A.

On Page 12 of the transcript a statement is made by the announcer that it is left to the listening audience to decide, "A national holiday as a monument (to MARTIN LUTHER KING); or a demanded disclosure of FBI information presently deemed too sensitive for our national security?" ". DICKINSON stated that the latter reference regarding information too sensitive to national security was taken from a recent statement made by a Federal Judge in Houston, Texas, during the CASSIUS CLAY Selective Service trial, when contacts between CLAY and KING were injected into the trial proceedings.

The foregoing are the only references to FBI in the transcript of the tape. No mention is made that this is "documentation from the secret FBI files" as alleged by [REDACTED] did state that it was announced at the end of the program that transcript of the tape and documentation of information was available to the listening public for twenty-five cents, and the documentation itself makes no reference to FBI files.

b7(c)
Based on the denial of [REDACTED] that any statement was made indicating access to FBI files and on the review of the transcript it would appear that [REDACTED] misunderstood what was broadcast and, therefore, no further action is being taken by the Honolulu Office concerning this matter, UACB.

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-9 BY SP4 JML/LS
6076 8/6/69

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (94-44)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED: 8/8/69

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b7(c)

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2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Honolulu
PLM:kmm
(3)

APR 8 10 38 AM '69

SEC-0 B12NOL
ORIGINAL DIRECTOR FBI

HN 94-44

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b7(c) Based on the denial of [REDACTED] that any statement was made indicating access to FBI files and on the review of the transcript it would appear that [REDACTED] misunderstood what was broadcast and, therefore, no further action is being taken by the Honolulu Office concerning this matter, UACB.

- THE MARTIN LUTHER KING STORY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4/M

(In this Summer of 1969, our nation is proposing to establish, as a memorial, a national holiday to the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King. This, then, is the Story of Doctor King....)

Few men have had so many words spoken and written about them as the late Martin Luther KING, Jr. The Reverend KING was the center of a storm of controversy and violence after achieving prominence in 1955, when he led a successful boycott against the bus system in Montgomery, Alabama. Because of his success in this campaign against racial injustice and inequality, KING gained the respect and admiration of many Americans.

Over-looked by some, and unknown to most, were the character and backgrounds of the men and women chosen by KING to assist him in his assault upon such formidable obstacles as segregation and racial prejudice. Had he enlisted the support of worthier people as his immediate aides, KING could have been a potent force in strengthening America and uplifting his people. Such was not the case, however, and from the pinnacle of success in 1955, KING sank to an all-time low in April of 1967 when he called the United States "THE GREATEST PURVEYOR OF VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD TODAY".

Who was this man who had been commended as a man of peace and damned as an apostle of violence? To those liberals who have not intelligently discerned what KING had been saying and doing during his thirteen years of prominence, this may come as a shock and a tragedy. To those who followed his activities closely and were aware of his questionable activity, it comes as no surprise at all. In 1967 the real KING surfaced, and yet, where is the criticism he deserved and should have gotten?

On January 15, 1929, Michael Luther KING, Jr., was born in a comfortable 13-room house in Atlanta, Georgia, the son and grandson of two of the great preachers of the South. When he was six, his father changed both their names to that of the leader of the Protestant Reformation. He attended Morehouse College in Atlanta, thinking of becoming a doctor or a lawyer, and it was here that he read Thoreau's Essay on Civil Disobedience. From Morehouse, KING went to Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania, where a lecture on Mohandas Gandhi caused him to read every book and article he could find by India's great leader of non-violent protest. KING had found his calling.

In 1955, KING became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. On December 1st of that year, a Montgomery bus driver ordered Negroes to stand so Whites could sit. One woman, Mrs. Rosa PARKS, refused and was arrested. Within hours, Negroes launched a boycott against the bus system, which proved 99% effective, and which was to last for 382 tense days. KING's gift of articulateness, his apparent lack of personal ambition, and his willingness to stand up to

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ENCLOSURE

tough city officials made him the natural leader of the boycott. When it was over, the Negroes of Montgomery had won a great victory, and Martin Luther KING had become world-famous.

But who assisted KING in toppling segregation on Montgomery buses? Surely, no one man, no matter how articulate or how brave, could succeed in such an undertaking alone. And who is Rosa PARKS?

Dr. KING led the boycott at the head of the Montgomery Improvement Association, which had been formed by the Reverend Fred SHUTTLESWORTH, former convict and president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. [1] The SCEF had been formed from the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Identified communist James A. DOMBROWSKI was administrator of the SCHW. Paul CROUCH, one of its founders, and an admitted communist from 1925 to 1942, testified that the SCHW "WAS INTENDED TO LEAD TO CLASS HATRED AND RACE HATRED, DIVIDING CLASS AGAINST CLASS AND RACE AGAINST RACE". [2] The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee exposed this organization, stating that it "WAS CONCEIVED, FINANCED, AND SET UP BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN 1938 TO PROMOTE COMMUNISM IN THE SOUTHERN STATES". Once exposed, the Party replaced this organization with the Southern Conference Educational Fund. [3]

This new communist front continued to use the same address as the SCHW, the same publication, the same telephone number, and almost identical officers. DOMBROWSKI continued to serve as administrator, identified communist Aubrey WILLIAMS remained on the board, and identified communists Carl and Anne BRADEN were made Field Secretaries. After conducting an investigation, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee described the SCEF as a communist transmission belt for the South. [4]

It is very interesting that the president of the SCEF was, at one time, Fred SHUTTLESWORTH, founder of the Montgomery Improvement Association and vice-president of Martin Luther KING's Southern Christian leadership Conference. [5]

Also in the Montgomery Improvement Association was Bayard RUSTIN. FBI reports state that RUSTIN joined the Young Communist League in 1936 while at the College of the City of New York and was active in this organization on the campus and elsewhere. In WW11 he was arrested several times for advocating resistance to the war and served 26 months in Federal prisons for draft dodging. [6]

RUSTIN has worked closely with the War Resisters League, the World Peace Brigade, Liberation magazine, the Medical Aid to Cuba Committee, the Committee for Non-Violent Action, the Greenwich Village Peace Center, and similar organizations, often as an office-holder. [7] He has also been active in the American Forum for Socialist Education, a communist-dominated organization. [8]

In 1953, in Pasadena, California, RUSTIN was arrested on a charge of sex perversion and went to jail after pleading "guilty." [9]

There are those who might argue that RUSTIN had mended his ways by 1955 when Martin Luther KING hired him as his secretary and adviser. Let's follow RUSTIN's activities since 1955.

In 1955, RUSTIN was relatively unknown. In 1957, the Communist Party invited him to its 16th national convention. [10] He is known to have been socially entertained at the Soviet embassy, and, in 1958, went to Russia under the sponsorship of the Non-violent Action Committee Against Nuclear Weapons. [11]

The January, 1963, issue of Fellowship reveals RUSTIN to be a "friend" of Kwame NKRUMAH, former communist dictator of Ghana. The same issue credits RUSTIN with having worked to establish a center for non-violence at Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika. Communist terrorist troops, trained at this center, conducted raids against Mozambique and Rhodesia.

In September, 1963, at Richmond, Virginia, RUSTIN said that "MORE BLOODY SUFFERING SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED SO THAT SQUEAMISH NORTHERN NEGROES WOULD BE HORRIFIED INTO LINE". [12] It is possible that some would be horrified. However, it is certain that this was part of the strategy of the communists for propagating racial warfare in the United States.

On August 28, 1963, RUSTIN led a march on Washington.

On August 29, 1963, he urged that the only hope for Negroes was to "GO LEFT". [13]

On February 3, 1964, RUSTIN was a leader of the New York City school boycott.

On February 4, 1964, he was photographed leaving a cocktail party at the Soviet mission to the United Nations. [14]

This, then, was the leadership of the Montgomery Improvement Association, Martin Luther KING and two ex-convicts, who were also communist frontiers.

And what of Mrs. Rosa PARKS, the woman who set off the bus boycott? Shortly before the incident on the bus, Mrs. PARKS had attended the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee. [15] To fully understand the nature and purpose of this school, we must go back to the early 1930's, a time when the Communist Party had great dreams and expectations for using the Negro in the Party's plan for overthrowing the United States government.

It was in the 1930's that the Party organized the People's Institute of Applied Religion. As part of its program, this institute set up the Commonwealth College at Mena, Arkansas. It was organized about 1932 by James A. DOMBROWSKI and fellow-traveler Myles HORTON. It was cited by the U.S. Attorney General as a communist front [16] and fined \$2,500 for violating the Sedition statute of the state of Arkansas. [17] The faculty moved to Monteagle, Tennessee, and organized the Highlander

Folk School. In addition to DOMBROWSKI and HORTON, those assisting in the school's operation included Don WEST, district director of the Communist Party in North Carolina [18], and identified communist Aubrey WILLIAMS. [19]

In 1945, the U.S. Senate rejected the appointment of Aubrey WILLIAMS as administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) after his affiliations with the communist apparatus had been placed in the record. [20]

Aubrey WILLIAMS was president of the Southern Conference Education Fund until 1963, at which time he became national chairman of the Committee to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [21] This committee has been cited as a communist front.

Can there be any doubt as to what was taught at the Commonwealth College where the hammer and sickle flag was displayed? Or at the Highlander Folk School, at which Rosa PARKS was trained? Does anyone believe these schools were teaching American ideas and principles?

In March, 1957, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was set up in Atlanta. Martin Luther KING was installed as president, Fred SHUTTLESWORTH as vice-president, and the Reverend Andrew YOUNG as program director.

The Atlanta Constitution of July 24, 1963, had this to say about YOUNG: "THE REVEREND YOUNG HAS BEEN HEADQUARTERED RENT-FREE IN SAVANNAH IN THE OFFICES OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL, AND SMELTER WORKERS. THE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD, AN AGENCY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, HAS FOUND THE UNION TO BE COMMUNIST-INFILTRATED."

Is this just another coincidence?

In September, 1957, KING was photographed at the Highlander Folk School. Also in attendance and photographed were Rosa PARKS, Aubrey WILLIAMS, Myles HORTON, and Abner W. BERRY of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. [22]

Now, it would seem that the Reverend KING would have gotten an inkling of the character of his associates at this school and the nature and purpose of the school itself. Nevertheless, on a form letter from school director HORTON, dated May 15, 1963, the Reverend Dr. KING is listed as a Sponsor of Highlander. [23] It is impossible to believe that someone as intelligent as KING could be so naive as to unknowingly continue to associate with the representatives of a conspiracy, the sole aim and purpose of which is the overthrow of the government of the United States.

In December, 1959, KING called upon Southern Negroes to practice "CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE" and to break openly any state or local law "NOT IN HARMONY WITH FEDERAL LAW". [24]

In 1960, Bayard RUSTIN was replaced by Hunter Pitts O'DELL as KING's secretary and adviser. Let's delve a little into O'DELL's background. In 1956, he refused to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, taking the 5th amendment when questioned about his communist activities. He repeated this performance in 1958. [23] In 1962 the House Committee on Un-American Activities published a report entitled Structure and Organization of the Communist Party in the United States. On page 576, there is a list of those elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party, USA, as known to the House Committee in November 1961. Among the names is that of Hunter Pitts O'DELL.

The facts are that O'DELL was district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1956, [23] was a member of the Communist Party when Martin Luther KING hired him, and was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party while on KING's payroll.

On October 26, 1962, the St. Louis Globe Democrat printed an article stating that KING had a communist on his payroll, so KING claimed to have fired O'DELL at that time. [13] However, O'DELL then went to work as administrator in the New York office of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which you will recall is an organization of which Martin Luther KING was president. [24] Pressure from the press again allegedly caused KING to fire O'DELL, this time on June 26, 1963. [24] In July, 1963, a UPI reporter phoned the New York offices of SCLC and was told that O'DELL was still administrator. [24]

In 1960, there was the restaurant sit-in in Atlanta, led by KING.

In 1961, demonstrations in Albany, Georgia, led to his arrest. When arrested, he declared dramatically that he would stay behind bars until the city desegregated public facilities. Two days later he was out on bail. [25]

In St. Augustine, Florida, after getting Negroes fired up for massive demonstrations, KING went to jail amid great fanfare. But, two days later he was bailed out again, so he could receive an honorary degree at Yale, University. [25] In the meantime, the aged mother of Massachusetts' Governor PEABODY remained in the St. Augustine jail because of her refusal to obey a court order forbidding demonstrations after dark. White segregationists Hoss MENUCCI, J.B. STONER, and Connie LYNCH were in St. Augustine whipping up mobs of whites into a murderous fury. KING was safely at Yale.

KING's American Committee for Africa sponsored and financed the American tour of communist terrorist Holden ROBERTO, leader of the war of national liberation in Angola, which began on March 15, 1961, and which still continues. A thousand Whites were murdered and dismembered and also about 8,000 Africans. [34]

In October, 1962, KING met with communist Ahmed BEN BELLA of Algeria in a hotel in Harlem. [26] From the United States, BEN BELLA traveled to Cuba for conferences with Fidel CASTRO.

In 1963, there were the explosive protests in Birmingham. [25] A bomb in a church, resulting in the deaths of four Negro girls, was attributed to white segregationists and the Ku Klux Klan. Possible. Equally possible is that it could have been the handiwork of agents provocateur. Remember Carl BRADEN? He was indicted, tried, and convicted of conspiring with Negroes to bomb another Negro's house and place the blame on white segregationists. [40]

On October 5, 1963, state and local police raided the offices of the Southern Conference Educational Fund in New Orleans. Quantities of communist literature were seized. Also seized were a check from James A. DOMBROWSKI made out to, and endorsed by, Martin Luther KING, letters from KING to DOMBROWSKI and the BRADENS, and a photograph of KING, DOMBROWSKI, and the BRADENS. The photograph had been taken at an annual meeting of KING's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. [27]

KING was directly responsible for a Supreme Court ruling in 1964 in the case of New York Times vs SULLIVAN. The case revolved around a full-page ad placed in the Times by KING and other civil rights leaders. Many statements in the ad--charging that Negroes in Montgomery were being abused--proved false. SULLIVAN, a Montgomery city official, was subsequently awarded a \$500,000 libel judgment. The Supreme Court reversed the judgment, ruling that criticism of official conduct cannot be termed libelous without showing actual malice, which is knowledge that the statement was false or reckless disregard for whether or not it was false. [28]

In 1964, there was the march from Selma to Montgomery. Who were the participants? An entry by Representative William DICKINSON in the Congressional Record for March 30, 1965, will enlighten us.

Mr. DICKINSON says there were four distinct groups participating in the march. "ONE GROUP WAS THE ALABAMA NEGRO WHO PARTICIPATED TO HELP SECURE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES WHICH HE FELT HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM HIM ILLEGALLY". A second group were the do-gooders from out-of-state, motivated by compassion for their fellow human beings. He describes the third group as "HUMNA FLOTSAM: ADVENTURERS, BEATNIKS, PROSTITUTES, AND SIMILAR RABBLE".

And what of the fourth group; the ones who welded the others together and gave them cohesiveness? Who were they? In the words of Congressman DICKINSON: "THE COMMUNIST PARTY".

Look at the speakers on the platform in front of the State Capitol in Montgomery or participating prominently in the march or demonstrations:

Carl BRADEN, a well-known communist who was once convicted for conspiring to bomb a Negro's house.

Abner BERRY, one of the directors of the Communist Party, was in and out of the Selma-Montgomery area.

James PECK, who has a Federal criminal record, and who once tried to prevent the launching of our first nuclear submarine.

Bayard RUSTIN, who by his own admission in the Saturday Evening Post was a Communist Party organizer for 12 years.

Martin Luther KING, himself, who has amassed the staggering total of over 60 communist-front affiliations since 1955. [41]

On page 6114 of the Congressional Record for March 30, 1965, there is inserted an affidavit, sworn to under oath, by Karl PRUSSION, a former counter-spy for the FBI. In the words of Mr. PRUSSION: "I HEREBY ALSO STATE THAT MARTIN LUTHER KING HAS EITHER BEEN A MEMBER OF, OR WITTINGLY HAS ACCEPTED SUPPORT FROM, OVER 60 COMMUNIST FRONTS, INDIVIDUALS, AND/OR ORGANIZATIONS, WHICH GIVE AID TO OR ESPOUSE COMMUNIST CAUSES".

In the New York World-Telegram for July 23, 1964, there is an article on page 2 in which KING says he is sick and tired of people saying the civil rights movement has been infiltrated by communists and communist sympathizers. He said there were as many communists in the freedom movement as there are Eskimos in Florida.

In November, 1964, J. Edgar HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said KING was "THE MOST NOTORIOUS LIAR IN THE UNITED STATES." [29]

KING gave both critics and admirers cause for serious concern in 1965 when he began to talk about foreign policy. In September of that year, he called upon Arthur GOLDBERG, chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and urged the United States to press for a seat in the UN for Communist China. He also asked for a halt in American air strikes on North Vietnam and recommended negotiations with the Vietcong. [25] Has anyone ever heard of the Reverend KING calling on North Vietnam to halt its murder and terrorism in the South?

In 1965, an organization known as the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty was founded. Respected Negro writer George S. SCHUYLER had this to say about that organization: "IT'S OFFICERS INCLUDE THE SOVIET-TRAINED WALTER REUTHER, MARTIN LUTHER KING, BLACK POWER PROMOTER JAMES FARMER, RADICAL SOCIALIST MICHAEL HARRINGTON, ADL'S DORE SCHARY, THE VIETNIK DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, AND A TEAM OF OTHER SUCH REVOLUTIONARIES CRIMSON ENOUGH TO DYE THE PACIFIC OCEAN A BRILLIANT RED." [30]

Gus HALL, Secretary of the Communist Party, USA, had this comment: "WE ARE AT A NEW STAGE IN THE STRUGGLE, BECAUSE THIS IS THE CROSSROADS WHERE THE CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE MEETS THE CLASS STRUGGLE". [31]

In an interview on Meet The Press on March 28, 1965, KING said, "I DO THINK THAT THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF LAWS. ONE IS A JUST LAW, AND ONE IS AN UNJUST LAW. I THINK WE ALL HAVE MORAL OBLIGATIONS TO DISOBEY UNJUST LAWS". [32] And who is to decide which laws are just and which are unjust?

The riots in Chicago, which began on July 12, 1966, broke out just two day after KING held a mass civil rights rally in Chicago's Soldiers Field. The Chicago Tribune reported that prior to the riots KING had

shown films detailing the violence of Watts. Asked by the Tribune about this, KING replied that the films showing the Watts riot were to demonstrate the negative effects of riots. (Negative effects such as rioters carrying off color TV sets?) During the Chicago rioting, KING reportedly sped from one trouble spot to another, but reporters noted that he seldom got out of the car. [32]

The Allen-Scott Report of July 1966 states that KING and company were contacting and enlisting Chicago street gangs and "BRINGING THEM INTO THE CIVIL RIGHT MOVEMENT TO FIGHT THE 'POWER STRUCTURE'".

In a statement delivered April 4, 1967, KING called on Negroes and Whites to register their opposition to the Vietnam War by becoming conscientious objectors to military service. [28]

On April 4, 1967, the Reverend Martin Luther KING rose to the speaker's platform in New York City's Riverside Church and delivered what was later described by a presidential aide as a "A SPEECH ON VIETNAM THAT GOES RIGHT DOWN THE COMMIE LINE". In this speech, KING lashed out at the United States, calling our nation "THE GREATEST PURVEYOR OF VIOLENCE IN THE WORLD TODAY". He charged the nation with "CRUEL MANIPULATION OF THE POOR", and as if written by the Daily Worker, said that U.S. troops "MAY HAVE KILLED A MILLION SOUTH VIETNAMESE CIVILIANS--MOSTLY CHILDREN". To this he added "WE TEST OUR LATEST WEAPONS ON THEM, JUST AS THE GERMANS TESTED OUT NEW MEDICINES AND NEW TORTURES IN THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF EUROPE." [32]

On April 13, 1967, Michael LASKI, Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, (Marxist-Leninist), told a press conference in New York: "KING KNOWS WHAT'S GOING ON. HE IS ALLOWING HIMSELF TO BE UTILIZED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY....KING WILLINGLY ENTERS INTO AN ALLIANCE WITH THE COMMUNIST PARTY....MR. KING RECEIVES FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS THAT ARE TIED TO THE COMMUNIST PARTY. HE KNOWS WHAT IS HAPPENING, AND SO DOES JAMES BEVEL." [33]

James BEVEL just happened to be KING's top aide in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In July, 1967, BEVEL met with North Vietnamese and Vietcong officials in Stockholm, Sweden. [35]

BEVEL's wife, Diane, visited Hanoi in December 1966 and conferred with women in Ho Chi Minh's government. [35]

One of the strongest statements from a fellow-clergyman came in April, 1967, from the Reverend Henry MITCHELL. As reported by the Chicago Tribune: The leader of a group of West Side Negro ministers declared that the Reverend Martin Luther KING should "GET THE HELL OUT OF HERE". His civil rights marching last summer "BROUGHT HATE".

The Chicago Tribune of June 30, 1967, reported: The Chicago chapter of the NAACP, long critical of the civil rights tactics of KING, had formally split with KING's group.

From August 29, to September 4, 1967, the National Conference for New Politics held a convention in Chicago. Every subversive organization was represented. A partial list of organizations which participated include:

Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam
Draft Resistance Union
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee
W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs
Revolutionary Action Movement
Socialist Workers Party
Progressive Labor Party
Communist Party USA

The keynote speaker was Martin Luther KING. Part of his speech follows: "THESE ARE REVOLUTIONARY TIMES. ALL OVER THE GLOBE MEN ARE REVOLTING AGAINST OLD SYSTEMS OF EXPLOITATION AND OPPRESSION. OUT OF THE WOMBS OF A FRAIL WORLD, NEW SYSTEMS OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY ARE BEING BORN. WE IN THE WEST MUST SUPPORT THESE REVOLUTIONS.... A MORBID FEAR OF COMMUNISM HAS MADE AMERICANS THE ARCH ANTI-REVOLUTIONARIES. THIS HAS DRIVEN AMNY TO FEEL THAT ONLY MARXISM HAS THE REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT. COMMUNISM IS A JUDGMENT OF OUR FAILURE.

WE HAVE DELUDED OURSELVES INTO BELIEVING THE MYTH THAT CAPITALISM GREW AND PROSPERED OUT OF THE PROTESTANT ETHIC OF HARD WORK AND SACRIFICES. THE FACT IS THAT CAPITALISM WAS BUILT ON THE EXPLOITATION OF BLACK SLAVES AND CONTINUES TO THRIVE ON THE EXPLOITATION OF THE POOR -- BOTH BLACK AND WHITE.

THE WAY TO END POVERTY IS TO END THE EXPLOITATION OF THE POOR AND ENSURE THEM A FAIR SHARE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S SERVICES AND THE NATION'S NATURAL RESOURCES. WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THE PROBLEMS OF NEITHER RACIAL NOR ECONOMIC INJUSTICE CAN BE SOLVED WITHOUT A RADICAL REDISTRIBUTION OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER." [36]

Lenin, himself, couldn't improve on that speech.

On September 21, 1967, KING was made an honorary lifetime member of ILWU Local 10 in San Fransicso. [37] The ILWU, of course, is the labor union which was expelled from the CIO when it was found that the ILWU was communist-dominated. The leader of the ILWU, Harry BRIDGES, is an identified communist, and was ordered deported from the United States because of his communist activities. The deportation order was overruled by the Supreme Court at the urging of Mrs. Franklin Delano ROOSEVELT. [38]

In November, 1967, KING was guest speaker at the National Labor Leadership Assembly for Peace in Chicago. In his speech, KING denounced the JOHNSON administration. [39]

If communist press reports have been accurate, the "left wing" of labor dominated the convention. The Worker of November 19, 1967, says

"THIS WAS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ANTI-WAR GATHERING OF LABOR LEADERS EVER HELD IN THIS COUNTRY. THE CONFERENCE RADIATED AWARENESS THAT HERE WAS THE FORCE CAPABLE OF MOBILIZING THE DECISIVE FACTOR OF THE PEOPLE, THE WORKING CLASS, AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR". Communist Harry BRIDGES got a standing ovation when he addressed the closing session.

If you will recall, the communists in the United States were against our willingness to enter WWII when STALIN and HITLER were allied and carving up Eastern Europe. U.S. communists, none more vociferous than Harry BRIDGES, waved signs and placards saying "THE YANKS AREN'T COMING". When HITLER turned against STALIN, the communists in the U.S. overnight became the most patriotic of Americans. Working hours were extended in order to get supplies and war materials to Russia as speedily as possible. If North Vietnam were to suddenly renounce communism, how many of the so-called Peace Leaders in this country would continue to clamor for peace?

On March 5, 1968, the Honolulu Star Bulletin carried an article in which KING stated that "FLAME THROWERS IN VIETNAM ARE FANNING THE FLAMES IN THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES."

KING, when planning a demonstration in Washington in April 1968, threatened to turn the nation's Capital into a shanty town unless his demands were met. KING's plans for disrupting Washington and several other major cities were far more explosive than the details revealed in his public statements. In addition to recruiting thousands of the poor for his drive in Washington, he was organizing and training black militants involved in 1967's riots for major roles in his massive campaign of civil disobedience.

KING revealed this and other details in a series of private conferences with Stokely CARMICHAEL, the pro/CASTRO-pro/Vietcong revolutionary, and other black militants. According to a government security agency's report, KING and CARMICHAEL exchanged pledges of mutual support and cooperation in carrying out each other's plans. CARMICHAEL won KING's backing to "ORGANIZE WASHINGTON" through his black United Front. In exchange, CARMICHAEL gave his support for KING's massive program of "CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE". CARMICHAEL also agreed to encourage his Black Powers supporters to work with KING to set up a nationwide coalition of poor, peace, student, and Black Power groups.

At one point in their meeting, CARMICHAEL said that the time had come to begin disrupting American cities to "TO HELP OUR VIETCONG COMRADES-IN-ARMS". KING, while stressing that he was vigorously opposed to U.S. involvement in Vietnam, argued that if such an objective were announced for his campaign, it would backfire. KING seems to have taken no offense to CARMICHAEL's reference to "OUR VIETCONG COMRADES-IN-ARMS".

To show CARMICHAEL his strategy, KING gave him a copy of his plans, including one to set up black militant organizations in five major cities. Prepared by the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the plan stated:

(a) Selection of five cities in which their staff would train 100 neighbor hood leaders. The suggested cities were Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Houston, and Atlanta.

(b) Contacts would be made with the residents of the poor community. Young men who were actively involved in 1967's riots would be sought out and trained as leaders. These leaders would be brought to a residential training center near the urban areas, but well outside city limits, to receive the basic training.

KING also told CARMICHAEL, "TO DISLOCATE THE FUNCTIONING OF A CITY WITHOUT DESTROYING IT CAN BE LONGER-LASTING, MORE COSTLY TO THE SOCIETY. IT IS MORE DIFFICULT FOR GOVERNMENT TO QUELL IT BY SUPERIOR FORCE. THE DISRUPTION OF THE CITIES YOU WANT WILL COME MUCH EASIER". During their private talks, KING neither asked for nor received a pledge from CARMICHAEL that the black militants being organized in Washington would refrain from violence. In his conversations with other black militants, KING reported that ousted Congressman Adam Clayton POWELL would play a major role in the coming Washington demonstrations. KING stated, "WE ARE GOING TO MAKE HIS OUSTING FROM CONGRESS ONE OF THE MAJOR CIVIL RIGHTS BATTLES OF 1968." POWELL stated, "MY RETURN TO WASHINGTON IN APRIL WILL HELP ROCK THE ENTIRE COUNTRY". [42]

Take a close look at this again: Stokely CARMICHAEL had just returned to the United States after conferring with Fidel CASTRO. North Vietnamese officials, and communists in many countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

James BEVEL, on the staff of the SCLC, which was drawing up the battle plans for the April demonstrations, conferred with North Vietnamese and Vietcong officials in Stockholm in July, 1967.

Adam Clayton POWELL was in California where he attempted to organize college students.

This was the groundwork for a revolution, ladies and gentlemen. The only ones who could possibly have benefited from such a coalition were the enemies of the United States.

The record of Martin Luther KING strongly indicates he at the least was grossly irresponsible in learning the backgrounds of his associates and associations, or that he chose to use them for his own ends. In any event, the record of KING's activities shows that he had a very vital lesson to learn. The only other conclusion that a reasonable person can come to is that Martin Luther KING covertly and consciously attempted to promote the cause of the Communist Party.

(Ladies and Gentlemen: You've just heard the Martin Luther King Story. The question remains, is the Reverend Martin Luther King truly deserving of such reverence by this great nation? We leave it to you,

the listening audience -- and to you the American people -- to decide:
A national holiday as a monument; or, a demanded disclosure of FBI in-
formation presently deemed "too sensitive for our national security?"
Think it over...think it over...)

20 July 1969

12.

1 3

DOCUMENTATION

- [1] Louisiana Legislative Report on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, part 1, pp 13-14
- [2] Communism and Race in America, p 36
- [3] Senate Internal Security Subcommittee Report, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., p v
- [4] The Communist Attack on U.S. Police, by W. Cleon Skousen, p 26
- [5] Louisiana Legislative Report on the Southern Conference Educational Fund, part 1, p 13
- [6] Allen-Scott Report, August 16, 1963
- [7] National Review, August 20, 1963
- [8] Annual Report - 1957, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1958) pp 36-40
- [9] This information is recorded in the files of the Pasadena Police Department under Rustin's official arrest number 33194
- [10] Communist Daily Worker, February 25, 1957, pl
- [11] Boston Globe, February 5, 1964
- [12] Ibid
- [13] Richmond News-Leader, September 27, 1963, editorial
- [14] Boston Globe, February 5, 1964
- [15] Testimony of J.B. Matthews given before the Florida Legislation Committee, volume 1, p 24
- [16] New York Times, April 28, 1949, p 6
- [17] Report of the Louisiana Legislature Committee on Un-American Activities entitled "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund," part 1, p 25
- [18] Testimony of Paul Crouch, leading Communist Party official in the South at the time. See House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 16, 1949, pp 191-193
- [19] "Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.," Report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, p 45
- [20] J.B. Mathews, testimony before the Florida Legislation Investigation Committee, volume 1 (February 10, 1958, available in two volumes from Georgia Commission on Education, 19 Hunter Street, S.W., 220 Agriculture Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia), p 21
- [21] It's Very Simple, by Alan Stang
- [22] Photographs may be obtained from THE COUNCILOR, 1827 Texas Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, price \$1.00
- [23] St. Louis Globe-Democrat, October 26, 1962
- [24] United Press International story in the Jackson, Mississippi Clarion-Ledger, July 26, 1963
- [25] Reader's Digest, September 1967
- [26] New York Times, October 14, 1962, p 20
- [27] Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., in Louisiana, part 2, p 81
- [28] Reader's Digest Almanac, 1968
- [29] North American Newspaper Alliance, November 19, 1964
- [30] George S. Schuyler in American Opinion, January 1968
- [31] The Worker, February 13, 1966
- [32] Congressman John Ashbrook in Congressional Record

- [33] Gary Allen in American Opinion, July-August 1967
- [34] New York Times, March 20, 1961, p 3
- [35] Esquire, November 1967
- [36] Gary Allen in American Opinion, November 1967
- [37] Imua Fact Finder
- [38] Gary Allen in American Opinion, March 1967
- [39] Imua Fact Finder #3, December 1967
- [40] New York Times, October 2, 1964, p 6 & December 14, 1954, p 26
- [41] Representative William Dickinson in Congressional Record, March 30, 1955, pp 6113-4
- [42] Human Events, March 2, 1968

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION **FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ALLEGED ACCESS TO FBI FILES
RADIO STATION KTRG
HONOLULU, HAWAII

DATE: 8-8-69

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-87 BY SP4 JAW/B
6076

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

In prior letter, [redacted] Honolulu, Hawaii, had alleged captioned radio station had been broadcasting material concerning Martin Luther King and claimed it was documented by "secret files of the FBI." [redacted] was assured KTRG had no access to FBI files, and Honolulu Office was instructed to contact Station regarding this matter.

[redacted] was interviewed and denied that Station had claimed program contained information based on FBI files. [redacted] furnished transcript and documentation listing sources of information. Documentation contained no references to FBI.

Transcript reviewed and found to deal with career of King. It is highly critical and comments on background of several individuals associated with King. It concluded that King, at the least, should have learned about the backgrounds of his associates. It suggested that only other conclusion would be that King consciously tried to promote communism.

At one point transcript stated, "FBI reports state that (Bayard) Rustin joined the Young Communist League in 1936...." The documentation clearly showed this information taken from the Allen-Scott Report of 8-16-63. At another point, there is a reference to Karl Prussion, described as a "former counter-spy for the FBI." There is a reference to the Director characterizing King as the most notorious liar in the United States.

In the conclusion of the transcript, the announcer said, "A national holiday as a monument (to Martin Luther King); or a demanded disclosure of FBI information presently deemed 'too sensitive for our national security?'" Dickinson stated that the latter reference regarding information "too sensitive for national security" was taken from a recent statement made by a Federal Judge in Houston, Texas, during the Cassius Clay Selective Service trial, when contacts between Clay and King were injected into the trial proceedings. The foregoing are the only references to the FBI.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
- A. Jones - Enclosure

50 AUG 26 1969
CJH:ms (9)

RECOMMENDATION - CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
ALLEGED ACCESS TO FBI FILES

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter.

P

V. TEB

nm

DETAILS - OVER

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↓ ↓

**M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
ALLEGED ACCESS TO FBI FILES**

A [redacted] FILED
DATE 4-13 BY

DETAILS:

By letter dated 7-20-69, [redacted] Honolulu, Hawaii, alleged captioned radio station had been broadcasting material concerning Martin Luther King and claiming it was documented by the "secret files of the FBI." [redacted] wanted to know if KTRG had access to FBI files. In a letter over the Director's signature dated 7-29-69, [redacted] was assured that KTRG was not getting information from the FBI. The Honolulu Office was instructed to contact KTRG regarding this matter.

b7(c) On 8-4-69 [redacted] KTRG, advised that on 7-20-69 his Station presented a taped commentary, "The Martin Luther King Story." Although the tape had been prepared for release in 1968, it had been withheld because of King's death. [redacted] said that in view of recent efforts to establish a national holiday honoring King, the Station had decided to present this commentary exposing King.

[redacted] emphatically denied that the Station had alleged in any way that material on this program was based upon access to FBI files. He made available a transcript of the program, together with an attached documentation of the information used. He said it was announced at the end of the program that copies were available for \$.25. The documentation itself makes no references to FBI files.

This transcript deals at some length with the career of King, beginning with the bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. It is highly critical throughout and comments on the background of several individuals associated with King who were alleged to have either communist sympathies or criminal records. It touches on such matters as King's recommendation that Red China be furnished a seat in the United Nations and attempts to show a relationship between King and Stokely Carmichael. The conclusion is drawn that King, at the least, "was grossly irresponsible in learning the backgrounds of his associates...." It suggested that the only other conclusion which could be drawn was that King "consciously attempted to promote the cause of" communism.

References to FBI

On Page 2 of this transcript it is stated, "FBI reports state that (Bayard) Rustin joined the Young Communist League in 1936...." The attached documentation clearly indicates that this information was based on the Allen-Scott Report of August 16, 1963.

On Page 7, there is a reference to an affidavit in the Congressional Record of Karl Prussion, "a former counter-spy for the FBI." Also on Page 7, the Director is quoted as characterizing King as the most notorious liar in the United States.

On Page 12, the announcer states the audience must decide, "A national holiday as a monument (to Martin Luther King); or a demanded disclosure of FBI information presently deemed 'too sensitive for our national security?'" Dickinson stated that the latter reference regarding information 'too sensitive for national security' was taken from a recent statement made by a Federal Judge in Houston, Texas, during the Cassius Clay Selective Service trial, when contacts between Clay and King were injected into the trial proceedings.

There are no further references to the FBI in this transcript.

OBSERVATIONS:

b7(c) It is noted that at no time was mention made that any material in this program was based on secret FBI files as alleged by [REDACTED] From the interview of [REDACTED] and review of the attached transcript, it appears that [REDACTED] misunderstood what was actually broadcast.

August 15, 1969

REC-52 100-106670-3661

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JOM/ld
6026

b7(c)
[Redacted]
Toledo, Ohio 43620

Dear [Redacted]

In reply to the inquiry in your letter of August 11th, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order relative to all matters of a confidential nature. I am sorry I cannot be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based upon available information, correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

LMG:smj (3)
LMG

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 5
AUG 15 1969
COMM-FBI

51 AUG 28 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "L. J. [unclear]", "TEBla", "v/c", "D", "B", "gampson"]

Bar
15

11 Aug. 69

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
United States Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2-13-81 SP4 JAM/ML

6076

My Dear Mr Hoover;

I am writing to settle a matter that has been causing me considerable concern, I have been hearing repeatedly that Martin Luther King was beyond doubt affiliated or associated with the works of the Communists party in these United States, I would like to know the truth and I know of no agency of government in better position to give me the facts, if permissible.

If permissible, please forward requested information and thank you so much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours;

[Redacted]
Toledo, Ohio 43620

b7(c)

Ack: 8/15/69 cmg/amy

REC-52

x-117

100-106670-3661

5 AUG 19 1969

nm
CORRESPONDENCE

Date of Mail 6-27-69

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Martin Luther King*

Removed By 98 AUG 25 1969

File Number 100-106670-3660

Permanent Serial Charge Out

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ For your information: JUNE file BEING PROCESSED AND
will be sent AT A LATER DATE.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 6-24-69

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: TAPE RECORDINGS FURNISHED

BY

WEST HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-87 BY SP4 Jm/ld

6076

Captioned individual has forwarded to the Director without cover letter two tape recordings which have been reviewed in the Crime Research Section.

One of these recordings is an excerpt from the President's news conference on 6-19-69 in which a reporter asked if the Director enjoyed the President's complete confidence and if any discussions had been had regarding "his tenure." The President replied that the Director did enjoy his complete confidence and there had been no discussions whatever regarding his tenure. The President said he also wanted to comment on the "controversy" on electronic surveillances which existed at the present time. He said he had checked personally and found that these surveillances had always been approved by the Attorney General and this was in line with the testimony which the Director had given on past occasions.

The second tape recording was an excerpt from a Columbia Broadcasting System news report in which former Attorney General Ramsey Clark was interviewed. It was on this occasion that Clark made his statement that he had denied the FBI authority to wire-tap Martin Luther King and also stated that he felt the time had come when Mr. Hoover should retire. A transcript of this interview has been prepared and is attached herewith.

Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding [redacted] who has sent in several similar tape recordings in the past and has been furnished brief acknowledgements.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter of appreciation over the Director's signature be sent to [redacted]

- Enclosures (2) [redacted] b7(c)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
 - 1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosures

- 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosures
- 1 - Miss Holmes - Enclosures

AUG 20 1969

AUG 14 1969 ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

64737

911

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-89 BY SP4 JRM/LL

6076

INTERVIEW OF FORMER
ATTORNEY GENERAL RAMSEY CLARK
ON COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM (CBS)
NEWS REPORT

ANNOUNCER: The two immediate successors to Robert Kennedy as Attorney General today defended the late senator in the wire tapping of the late Martin Luther King. Nicholas Katzenbach and Ramsey Clark disputed FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's reported version of how the wire tapping began. John Hart questioned Clark.

HART: Mr. Clark, do you think that Robert Kennedy authorized this?

CLARK: There's two questions really: did he authorize it and did he initiate it. The implication that he initiated it to me is both terribly unfair and deceptive. It's unfair because both Bob Kennedy and Dr. King, who by implication is being put forth as perhaps a security risk, or at least is in contact with security risks, are both dead--both murdered in the service of humanity and unable to defend themselves. It's also deceptive because the implication that there was any reluctance by Mr. Hoover or the FBI to wire tap Dr. King is wrong. He repeatedly requested my authority to wire tap him while I was Attorney General and I repeatedly denied the authority.

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-

HART: This raises again the whole question, don't you think, of the raw files of the FBI, what is in there, and the control over them, and also the control of Mr. Hoover? Does anybody control him, and what do you think should be done about those files?

CLARK: Well, in a slightly different context, it certainly does raise the question of the FBI files. The FBI, to take parts of files, to select parts of files, to make a point that it's interested in, is wrong, absolutely wrong, and impermissible. It ought to reveal the whole truth or it ought to remain silent. In a case like this, it perhaps should remain silent.

HART: You're speaking about them publishing the entire memoranda?

CLARK: Well, perhaps more than a memoranda. There, you know, are many questions that have been raised in the public's mind that are not answered by the statements that have been made. The only statements that have been made really are defensive of the FBI and not divulging of the truth.

HART: There are some people who are calling for Mr. Hoover's resignation. Is that required, do you think?

CLARK: It's...I think Mr. Hoover has participated in the building of what has been a very great investigative agency. I think perhaps the time has come when he should retire both in the interest

of his own career, which has been distinguished, and
in the interest of the FBI, which has been a great
investigative agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1969

— Director
 — Mr. Tolson, 5744
 — Mr. DeLoach, 5736
 — Mr. Mohr, 5525
 — Mr. Bishop, 5640
 — Mr. Callahan, 5515
 — Mr. Casper, 5234
 — Mr. Conrad, 7621
 — Mr. Felt, 5256
 — Mr. Gale, 1742
 — Mr. Rosen, 5706
 — Mr. Sullivan, 1026 9&D
 — Mr. Tavel, 7746
 — Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB

— Mr. Beaver, 5744
 — Mr. Cleveland, 1246
 — Miss Gandy, 5633
 — Miss Holmes, 5633
 — Mr. Hyde, 5525

— Mr. Jones, 4264
 — Mr. Bowers, 4234
 — Mr. Coll, 4258

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

32

&D

42

— Mr. Donahoe
 — Mrs. Henley
 — Miss Spear
 — Miss Robosky

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: June 19, 1969

FROM : MR. G. C. MOORE *GA*

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☐
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☐
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

Pursuant to your instructions, information is set forth below regarding information furnished to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark regarding the communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, Jr.

The documents involved were entitled, "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," and "Martin Luther King, Jr. - A Current Analysis." These documents were furnished to Clark by cover letters dated April 10, 1967, and March 14, 1968, respectively. Copies of the documents and the cover letters are attached.

ACTION:

For information of Mr. Tolson.

100-106670

Enclosures - 4

ENCLOSURE

JJD:ekw *ekw*
(8)

ADDENDUM: (WCS:mls - 6/19/69)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan (Attention: Mr. Rozamus)
- 1 - Mr. Glass
- 1 - Mr. Dunn

In view of the sensitive top secret information contained herein, former Attorney General's Clark's statement that Martin Luther King could not be considered a security risk is most puzzling and difficult to understand.

REC-39

100-106670-3659

AUG 18 1969

51 AUG 26 1969

2-13 81

SP4 JAM

6076

RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 3659 pulled from this file under court order
of U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and
sent to National Archives.

100 - 106670 -

REPT 4/11/67 PAGES 10 + 11
REPT 3/12/68 PAGES 19 + 20

100-106575-1

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The Attorney General

April 10, 1967

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Mr. CD Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified "~~SECRET~~ Secret." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

100-445829

RLS:pdh (10)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4JAM/IA
ON 3-4-81

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/16/67, same caption, prepared by RLS:pdh.

REC 32

100-106575-2/39

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APR 11 1967
COMM-FBI

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6 APR 11 1967

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- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

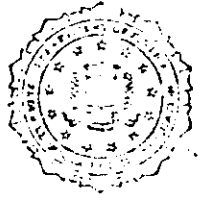
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100-106670-30
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

DATE: April 10, 1967

3981
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ll
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4-10-87
6076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/DJS 12-20-77

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Introduction

The racial unrest in the United States is currently the target for a determined concentration of communist effort. Communists are using every means possible to divert the course and force of the unrest into support of communist objectives. Long-range communist strategy looks to the establishment of a Negro-labor coalition which the communists hope to be able to manipulate as a powerful political-action weapon. Using this weapon, they aim to provoke class struggle and promote legislation which can serve as a step toward a communist system of government.

At first glance, the communist goal may seem unrealistic. But it develops realistic potential when all aspects of current communist tactics being used in connection with the current racial situation are viewed in their totality. Moreover, it constitutes a national security problem in light of the fact that the individual playing a most dominant role as a leading spokesman for the estimated 22 million Negroes in this country has knowingly, willingly, and regularly cooperated with and taken guidance from communists. This individual--Martin Luther King--has used the communists and, in turn, has been used by them in an alliance that could have serious consequences both for the Negro movement and this Nation.

Hand in Hand

[REDACTED] [S] (C)

In King's rise to national prominence since his leadership of the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956, he has been closely allied with communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes, to associate and confer with prominent communist leaders, and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such. [S]

Since 1956, communists close to King have blended their actions skillfully into his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and have done so clearly with his approval. [S]

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A Dedicated Communist

One of the individuals, for example, who has greatly facilitated King's rise to prominence is Stanley David Levison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and successful businessman who has been helping King, he also is a shrewd, dedicated communist and is known as such by King. [S]

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

b(1)

[REDACTED] (S)

Alliance with King

Levison gravitated to Martin Luther King's organization in 1956 and applied equal dedication in support of King's activities. He quickly developed a close personal relationship with King. By 1958, he was referred to as King's "Assistant Chief" and was described as a real-estate man who spent half his time helping King. In 1961, he was Assistant Treasurer of the SCLC. [u]

In his support of King's activities since 1956, Levison has expended prodigious efforts in King's behalf. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared. [S]

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"The Time Is Now"

Levison's importance to King as an advisor was demonstrated in the evolvement of plans that led to the March on Washington in August, 1963. Originally Negro leaders, principally A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a march on the Nation's Capital sometime in the Fall of 1963. Subsequently, after consulting with Levison, who agreed that "the time is now," Martin Luther King seized the initiative and secured the cooperation of the other Negro leaders in backing King's proposal for an earlier march--a move that put King squarely in the forefront of the events as they developed. [S]

Financial Support

Part of King's great dependence on Stanley Levison is attributable to the money Levison has furnished him. James R. Wood, who worked for the SCLC as Public Relations Director from 1960 until he resigned in 1962, has advised that during that period Levison acted primarily as King's business manager and donated large sums of money to him when funds were low. He said Levison was very close to King, had his confidence completely, and was one of the few people who could get King alone, give him advice, and always have it accepted.

King - Levison Contacts Guarded

Although King has attempted to maintain covert his association with Levison and keep to a bare minimum personal meetings between the two, such meetings have been observed. On November 20, 1963, King met personally with Levison at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, New York City. The site was a room registered in the name of one of King's assistants. King and Levison again personally met in New York City on January 8 and February 7, 1964. During the period March 9-10, 1964, Levison spent considerable time in the Atlanta, Georgia, offices of the SCLC. King was occupied in these offices during the same period. The evening of March 9, 1964, witnessed Levison dining at the King residence. One of the purposes of these March, 1964, visits with King was a discussion as to whether Bayard Rustin was to be hired by the SCLC.

Since April, 1964, Levison's contacts with King have been handled through an intermediary, Clarence Jones, who is also a frequent advisor to King. Jones is General Counsel for the

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Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC. During the mid-1950's, Jones held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Levison met with Jones on several occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1964. Jones in discussing Levison with King, usually refers to Levison as "our friend." On September 29, 1964, Jones again met with Levison at the latter's office. The subject was business relating to the SCLC. On October 30, 1964, plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and Jones with Levison which was to take place in Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation for this meeting, Jones told King to think about what role Levison could play in the future, adding that Levison had been helpful in the past. On November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. [S]

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

[REDACTED]

There are two important points that should be noted in connection with O'Dell's gravitation to King's movement. Early in 1960, it was learned that efforts were being made by the Party to get O'Dell into a special type of activity. About the same time, a Party official stated that the Party was in a position to place people in Martin Luther King's organization, the SCLC. Subsequently, in 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the SCLC's New York office. In addition, two other Party members, Hazel Gray and Loretta Pauker, worked there under O'Dell at one time or another.

Activities Blended

The operations of the SCLC's New York office illustrate how communists blended their activities into support of King. A major function of the office is the solicitation of funds for King through letters mailed out over his signature. It appears, for example, that the mailing list for one such solicitation was

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that used by the publishers of the "National Guardian," a weekly publication which has been cited as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

[REDACTED]

[S]

Twofold Purpose

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[S]

[REDACTED]

[S]

O'Dell's Exposure

An opportunity for the communists to put O'Dell directly on the scene permanently in regard to the voter registration drive arose in June, 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative

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assistant to his staff. Levison recommended O'Dell, who was still serving as head of the SCLC's New York office, and King said he liked the idea. It is clear that, at the time, King was well aware of O'Dell's communist affiliations. [S]

Subsequent to Levison's proposal, O'Dell went to Atlanta to work for the SCLC and used the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations. [S]

King's Reaction

King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with the SCLC. He said most of O'Dell's work had been in the North and simply involved mailing procedures. He also tried to imply ignorance of any communist affiliations on the part of O'Dell and stated that O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an SCLC inquiry into the matter. [S]

O'Dell's "temporary resignation" consisted of his return to New York, where he continued to operate out of the SCLC's office. He remained there until July, 1963, when King advised him his "temporary resignation" was being made permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response.

Reluctant Action

Yet it is known that, prior to his action in making O'Dell's resignation permanent, King not only had indicated he knew of O'Dell's communist affiliations but actually had received information on two separate occasions from unimpeachable sources that O'Dell was definitely a communist. In fact, it can be said that King took action on O'Dell reluctantly and only after being urged to do so most urgently and emphatically by high level and again, unimpeachable authority. In addition, even after O'Dell's "permanent resignation" was accepted, he is known to have transacted business for the SCLC later the same month and there is evidence that King continues to rely on O'Dell for assistance. In February, 1964, King accepted as a "wonderful suggestion" a proposal by O'Dell that O'Dell prepare a letter to be distributed over King's signature relating to King's appointment as chairman of an ad hoc committee to defend a group of integration leaders who were under indictment by the Justice Department for having perjured themselves before a Federal

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Grand Jury. O'Dell furnished King with a draft of the proposed letter which was then prepared in the Spring of 1964 for mass distribution on SCLC stationery and bore the purported signature of King.

O'Dell has continued his efforts to make his presence felt in the civil rights movement in behalf of the CPUSA. The Winter 1967 issue of "Freedomways," self-described as a review of the Negro freedom movement, lists J. H. O'Dell as Associate Managing Editor. Actually, "Freedomways" is a CPUSA initiated and supported publication espousing the communist viewpoint of Negro problems.

[REDACTED] [S]

[REDACTED] [S]

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[REDACTED] [S]

The Second Factor

[REDACTED] [S]

Bayard Rustin

Another of King's key advisors is Bayard Rustin

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who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC.

Communist Affiliations Ignored

King seemed to be more concerned about Rustin's [REDACTED] than his prior communist affiliations. Rustin had publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930's. He had also publicly supported various communist causes [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] For a number of years Rustin maintained contact with the Party's National Secretary, Benjamin J. Davis, who died on August 22, 1964. During 1963 Rustin frequently conferred with Davis and took the position that he did not care who knew it.

Rustin's Influence on King

Rustin was extremely active on King's behalf in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which was awarded him on December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. He arranged a number of affairs to honor King after his receipt of the award and made a trip to England for that purpose. Rustin was assisted in that endeavor by Saul Mills, who was a member of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. While Rustin holds no official office in SCLC, as late as October 13, 1966, he attended a leadership conference of SCLC in Atlanta, Georgia, to determine what King's position should be on the "Black Power" issue. Rustin remains a part of the inner circle of communist advisors to King.

Advisory Committee Established for King

On June 22, 1964, an advisory or research committee, formed with the approval of King, scheduled its first meeting. This Committee was formed for the purpose of writing King's speeches and guiding his actions. Among members of the group were Lawrence Reddick, Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones and Harry Wachtel. The scene of the meeting was Wachtel's office on the fifth floor at 575 Madison Avenue, New York City. King and Rustin were among those observed arriving at this initial meeting. Reddick was a former member of the CPUSA who as recently as January 18, 1964, visited with Benjamin J. Davis,

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then the Party's National Secretary. Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights.

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King's Attraction for Communist Advisors

Two previous aides of King are Cordy T. Vivian, who served as Director of Affiliates of the SCLC, and Randolph Blackwell, who acted as SCLC Program Coordinator. Both these individuals are former members of the CPUSA.

King's "Ghost Writers"

During the latter part of 1963 and early 1964, King frequently conferred with Levison and Jones concerning a book which was being written by King. Both Levison and Jones were consulted on a number of occasions regarding the content of this book and actively participated in negotiations with the publishers regarding the book. This book, which was entitled "Why We Can't Wait" was published in June, 1964. In the Summer of 1964, King began negotiations with "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning the publication of an article which would carry King as the author. Rustin told a group of associates that the article was, in fact, written by Jones, and King did not even read the article before giving the "Post" permission to go ahead with its publication. This article, entitled "Negroes Are Not Moving Too Fast" appeared in the November 7, 1964, issue of the "Post." In November, 1964, Wachtel wrote an article for King entitled "Looking Ahead" which was to be turned over to the "New York Herald Tribune" by Wachtel after receiving King's approval. [S]

King is currently preparing for publication and release in the Spring of 1967 a book to be entitled "Where Do We Go From Here?" This book will set out King's proposed course of action for the civil rights movement. Interestingly, Stanley David Levison has written the key chapter which will bear the same caption as the book title.

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Role as a Peacemaker

On August 12, 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr., announced publicly that he would appeal personally to President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam to join a conference to end the Vietnam War. He said he would also send letters to leaders of South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the United States in this regard.

This move on the part of King was engineered by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel. In early August they met and discussed how to inject King into the Vietnam issue. It was decided to have King write these world leaders utilizing King's prestige as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. This action, they felt, would cast an image of King as a great moral leader and extend his influence beyond the civil rights movement.

Subsequently, a leading newspaper sent King 12 questions to answer which would clarify his position on Vietnam. Upon receipt of these questions, King referred them to Stanley Levison to answer. [S]

Because of the unfavorable public reaction to King's announcement, a conference with his top advisors was held in early September, 1965, at which time it was decided that King would avoid the Vietnam issue. Bayard Rustin, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, and Clarence Jones were in attendance at this conference. [S]

Admiration Lost

In early 1966, King was lamenting to Harry Wachtel about a nationally-known figure, who at one time was a heavy contributor to and admirer of King; but, was displeased because of King's stand on Vietnam. Wachtel reminded King, "When we went into this Vietnam thing, we decided that he who controls the purse strings doesn't control our philosophy."

Continued Pressure by Press

After the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam in February, 1966, King conferred with Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin concerning a statement for the press. King informed them that the press had been bothering him for a statement, but he dared not take any action until he discussed the matter with them. It was agreed that King would say he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for a cessation of the bombings. Levison reiterated that King should point out how much opposition there is to the bombings. [S]

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Anti-Vietnam War Resolution

Miami was the scene of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference executive board meeting in the Spring, 1966. During this two-day conference, the sessions ran into the early morning hours attempting to draft a resolution on the Vietnam War. While there appeared to be general agreement, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel continued to argue for a stronger resolution than was presented. They wanted a resolution that would condemn participation by United States troops in Vietnam. The conference finally adopted a resolution calling on the Government to desist aiding the military junta in Vietnam and to seriously consider a prompt withdrawal.

"Face the Nation"

In May, 1966, King was extended an invitation to appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation." Prior to this appearance, King sought the advice of Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones. King wanted their thinking on the more important questions he might be asked. Levison noted the possibility that King might be questioned on the Vietnam War. Jones advised King to use the Southern Christian Leadership Conference resolution on Vietnam as his text. Levison suggested that King should also point out how unfair it was that Negroes were shouldering a heavier burden in the War and that more Negroes were in combat than other Americans.

When King appeared on the program, he suggested the United States stop bombing North Vietnam, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and recognize Red China.

Senate Hearings

Prior to his appearance before a Senate Sub-Committee hearing on urban affairs in December, 1966, King contacted Levison for counsel concerning his testimony. During this discussion, it was agreed that King must reiterate during his testimony that the war in Vietnam is standing in the way of the implementation of any of his civil rights projects and an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruptions, and riots.

During his subsequent testimony before this committee he spoke critically of the war in Vietnam along these lines.

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"The Nation" Symposium

In late February, 1967, King spoke before a symposium sponsored by "The Nation" magazine concerning the problems of redirecting "American Power." After this speech in which King was highly critical of the United States involvement in Vietnam, Levison congratulated him. Levison was pleased with the publicity King's speech received commenting that King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators was the appropriate occasion for him to express his antiwar sentiments.

Riverside Church Speech

In early April, 1967, King accepted an invitation to speak before the group, "Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam." This is an interdenominational committee formed to mobilize religious opinion against the War.

Prior to this speech, King and Andrew Young, Executive Director of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, spent approximately eight hours in conference with King's top advisors in New York, New York. Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were present at this conference.

Later that same day, King spoke at the Riverside Church, New York, New York, before this group, at which time he was highly critical of the United States involvement in the Vietnam War. He proposed a five-step process to extricate the United States from this conflict. Comments in the news media coverage of King's remarks pointed out that the five points are similar in concept to the conditions imposed by North Vietnam as a prerequisite to negotiations. It is interesting to note that King's proposals parallel the propaganda line which the Communist Party, USA, has been projecting regarding the war in Vietnam.

Spring Mobilization

At a conference in the Fall of 1966 of the Peace Mobilization Committee, it was tentatively decided to hold a massive peace demonstration on April 15, 1967, in New York City and San Francisco, California. Of the one hundred and seventeen individuals in attendance, seventy-five were members of the Socialist Workers Party or its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. The Communist Party was represented by Arnold Johnson and James West, both of whom are members of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee.

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This group subsequently changed its name to Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Reverend James Bevel, on leave from Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was appointed Executive Director of this Committee.

King has agreed to be the keynote speaker at New York City on April 15, 1967. His wife is scheduled to be one of the speakers at San Francisco on the same date. These demonstrations are to culminate in these two cities and the organizers claim they will have over 100,000 in attendance at each location.

Communist Party, USA, Objectives

For years, the Communist Party, USA, leadership has attempted to create opposition to the war in Vietnam and thereby influence the United States Government either to withdraw its troops from Vietnam or to participate in premature negotiations to end the War. The communists hope, of course, that either action would result in a communist victory in Vietnam.

The most important tactic they have utilized to create opposition to the War is the instigation or support of various types of demonstrations in behalf of peace.

A major objective, therefore, is to merge the civil rights struggle with the peace issue under communist domination forming a massive movement which would be able to dominate governmental policies.

Conclusions

It is evident from the facts presented that Martin Luther King constitutes a security problem to this Nation. It is equally evident that the Negro people, some 22 million strong, are not aware either of King's security liability or of his personal debauchery. If they were aware, it is not likely that they would be giving to him the support that he now has. At this time, the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have successfully resisted communism and this is to their distinct credit. Under King's leadership, will this condition be changed? King has been guided more and more toward a procommunist position and has now firmly adopted a position which undermines United States policy. Although he alleges this is a moral position arrived at because of his religious motivations, his background and conduct do not lend credence to any claim that he is guided by moral convictions.

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

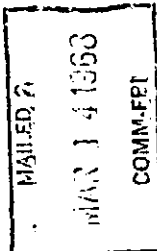
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ON 3-4-81MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach 14 1968
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. Wells

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Martin Luther King, Jr., - A Current Analysis," particularly in view of his announced plans for massive civil disobedience in the Nation's Capital in April, 1968.

A copy of the enclosed communication has been made available to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and other interested Government agencies.

Enclosure



100-106670

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Stephen J. Pollak (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

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NOTE: See memo G. C. Moore to Sullivan, 3/11/68, "Martin Luther King, Jr., SM-C," TDR:fhd. Classified "Secret" as it contains information from highly sensitive sources whose disclosure could seriously injure the national defense.

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MAR 15 1968

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DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3-12-88
6076

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., -
A CURRENT ANALYSIS

DATE: MARCH 12, 1968

39-81-SP4JRM/ML

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
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I. INTRODUCTION

Since 1956, Martin Luther King, Jr., has occupied a prominent role in the drive for equal rights for Negroes in the United States. During this critical period in our Nation's history, much has depended on him as the individual Negroes in great numbers have looked to for leadership in their drive to achieve equality. Much depends on him still in these times when racial tensions have created an atmosphere of fear and foreboding among many Negroes and whites alike. The course King chooses to follow at this critical time could have momentous impact on the future of race relations in the United States, and for that reason this paper has been prepared to give some insight into the nature of the man himself as well as the nature of his views, goals, objectives, tactics and the reasons therefor.

Washington Spring Project

Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has stated publicly that he and 3,000 of his followers will march on Washington, D. C., this spring. He has announced that he will lead a massive civil disobedience campaign that will disrupt the normal course of business and, in fact, close down the Nation's Capital. He originally announced this project on August 15, 1967, in Atlanta, Georgia, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the SCLC.

King predicted that this massive civil disobedience will be more effective than riots. Concerning civil disobedience, King declared, "To dislocate the function of a city without destroying it can be more effective than a riot, because it can be longer lasting, costly to society, but not wantonly destructive."

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King has referred to this campaign as the "Washington Spring Project" and the "Poor People's March," which is reportedly being staged to pressure Congress into passing legislation favorable to the Negro. It is King's contention that the Government of the United States does not move until it is confronted dramatically. To add to the dramatic confrontation, King has boasted he and his entourage are coming to Washington to stay; that his followers will conduct sit-ins, camp-ins, and sleep-ins at every Government facility available including the lawn of the White House. He has bragged that he will fill up the jails of Washington and surrounding towns.

Black Nationalist Terror

One serious danger in the confrontation lies in the proposed action of the black nationalist groups which plan to attempt to seize the initiative and escalate the nonviolent demonstrations into violence.

King has met with black nationalists and attempted to solicit their support. Stokely Carmichael of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), an extremist Black Nationalist organization, has conferred with King. Carmichael endorses the objectives of King and advises he will not oppose or interfere with the "Washington Spring Project's" plans for nonviolence. However, he also states his role will be governed by what SNCC decides.

King is aware of the possibility of violence because one of his aides proclaimed recently to the press, "Jail will be the safest place in Washington this spring." However, in spite of this potentially explosive situation, King continues his plans. He adroitly uses this possibility as a lever to attempt to pressure Congress into action by warning that the "Washington Spring Project" may be the last chance in this country for peaceful change with respect to civil rights needs.

Strong Communist Influence

Another complicating factor in the picture is the degree of communist influence on King. One of King's principal advisors is Stanley David Levison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and businessman, Levison is, in fact, a shrewd, dedicated communist. Levison has spent the major part of his life advancing communist interests. [S]

Levison gravitated to Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1956. He has been as dedicated in his support of King as he has been in advancing communist goals. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared. [S]

Levison edited most of the chapters of King's new book entitled "Where Do We Go From Here; Chaos Or Community?" Levison wrote one chapter of this book and the publisher's representative complained to King and Levison that it was obvious certain sections of the book were written by different individuals.

Stanley Levison has told Clarence Jones, another advisor to King, that under no circumstances should King be permitted to say anything without their approving it. Levison also informed Jones that King is such a slow thinker he is usually not prepared to make statements without help from someone. Levison is actively participating in the planning for King's "Washington Spring Project." [S]

Explosive Situation

The combined forces of the communist influence and the black nationalists advocating violence give the "Washington Spring Project" a potential for an extremely explosive situation.

II. FORMATION OF SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Background of Founder

Martin Luther King, Jr., was born January 15, 1929, at Atlanta, Georgia. His name at birth was Michael Luther King, Jr. In 1935, his first name was changed to Martin. King received an A.B. degree in 1948 from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia. He then entered Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania, where he was one of six Negroes among 100 students. He won the Plafker Award as the most outstanding student, was President of the Senior Class, and received the J. Lewis Crozer Fellowship for graduate study at the university of his choice. King graduated from Crozer Theological Seminary with a Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1951 and did graduate work at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, where he secured a Ph.D. degree in 1955.

Upon graduation, he was offered the pastorate of two Baptist churches in the East and teaching posts in three colleges. King chose the pastorate at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. After becoming established in his church, he founded the Montgomery Improvement Association and led local Negroes in the Montgomery Bus Boycott that attracted national attention. In March of 1957, he founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) with himself as President. He still holds that position today. He is also co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia.

Subversives Attracted

Stanley Levison was attracted to King and SCLC when King gained national attention. Levison soon developed a close relationship with King and was known in King's group as "Assistant Chief." In 1961, he was assistant treasurer of SCLC.

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(S)

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Through Levison's influence, other subversives were attracted to SCLC. Hunter Pitts O'Dell, former National Committee member of the CPUSA, was employed by SCLC. In 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative assistant to his staff, Levison recommended O'Dell, who was then head of SCLC's New York Office. King said he liked the idea. At the time, King was well aware of Levison's and O'Dell's communist affiliations. [S]

[REDACTED]

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Communist Exposed

King was forced to get rid of Hunter Pitts O'Dell in October, 1962, when several newspaper articles exposed O'Dell's connection with SCLC and his communist affiliations. King still tried to hide O'Dell in his organization until July, 1963, when he accepted O'Dell's "resignation." As King put it, O'Dell's release was not because of connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response.

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O'Dell has continued his efforts to make his presence felt in the civil rights movement in behalf of the CPUSA. The Winter, 1967, issue of "Freedomways," self-described as a review of the Negro freedom movement, lists O'Dell as Associate Managing Editor. Actually, "Freedomways" is a CPUSA-initiated and CPUSA-supported publication espousing the communist viewpoint of Negro problems.

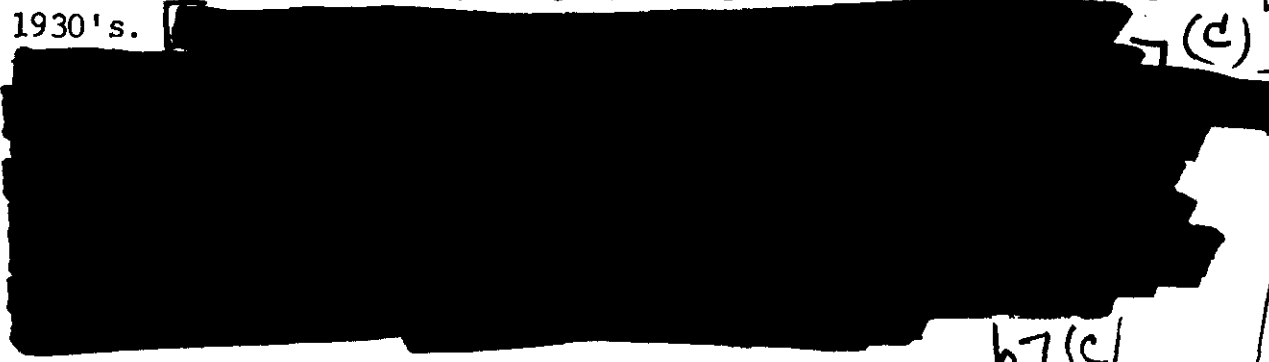
King Speaks at Rally Honoring Communist

On February 23, 1968, King was the guest speaker at a rally of more than one thousand people at Carnegie Hall, New York City, sponsored by "Freedomways," celebrating the 100th anniversary of the birth of W.E.B. DuBois, famous Negro civil rights crusader who joined the Communist Party at age 93. Jack O'Dell, the popular name used by Hunter Pitts O'Dell, was also listed as one of the speakers at this affair.

On the following day, Stanley Levison confided to Clarence Jones that King performed very badly at the "Freedomways" rally. He commented: "King has never read anything as badly," and, "as though he did not understand what he was reading."

Former Communist Advisors

Bayard Rustin is a former advisor to King and a one-time assistant secretary of the SCLC. Rustin has publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930's.



Advisory Committee Established for King

On June 22, 1964, an advisory and research committee was formed, with King's approval, for the purpose of writing

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King's speeches and guiding his actions. Among the members of the group were Lawrence Reddick, Bayard Rustin, Clarence Jones and Harry Wachtel.

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In addition to being on the Advisory Committee, Clarence Jones, a Negro attorney, is also General Counselor for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC.

Prior to October, 1966, King attempted to hide his association with Stanley Levison and used Jones as the intermediary. During the mid-1950's, Jones held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Clarence Jones married Anne Aston Warder Norton on June 3, 1956. She is the daughter of deceased publisher William H. Norton. Between 1947 and 1950 she was identified as a Communist Party club member at Sarah Lawrence College. In the early 1950's she was also active in the Labor Youth League. On April 5, 1955, she was observed as the driver of a station wagon which was used to transport Communist Party underground leaders in connection with an official Communist Party meeting. In 1956, she was described by a self-admitted communist as a "hard-core communist."

King Wins Nobel Peace Prize

In October, 1964, it was announced that King, a 35-year-old Baptist minister, was being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. On November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and

asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. (S)

King's Attraction for Communist Advisors (S)

Two previous aides of King were Cordy T. Vivian, who formerly served as Director of Affiliates of the SCLC, and Randolph Blackwell, who at one time acted as SCLC Program Coordinator. Both of these individuals are former members of the CPUSA.

During the early stages of development and formation of the SCLC, the following eight individuals helped shape and mold the policies of this organization, and, as noted, all have had communist affiliations:

Stanley David Levison	"Assistant Chief"
Clarence Jones	Advisory Committee
Harry Wachtel	Advisory Committee
Cordy T. Vivian	Director of Affiliates
Randolph Blackwell	Program Coordinator
Hunter Pitts O'Dell	Administrative Assistant
Lawrence Reddick	Advisory Committee
Bayard Rustin	Advisory Committee

 (S)

Of these, Levison, Jones, and Wachtel continued to exert strong influence on King and the SCLC. In addition, at the tenth anniversary convention of SCLC at Atlanta, Georgia, on August 14, 1967, a brochure listed L. D. Reddick as historian of SCLC. (S)

III. COMMUNIST OBJECTIVES

During the early 1960's, the CPUSA was striving to obtain a Negro-labor coalition to achieve its goals in this country. At that time, the CPUSA "Party Line" was: "Big business attacks on the rights of labor are continuing. In order to defeat this offensive, organized labor, assisted by communists, must launch a countercrusade, which can succeed only if it is based on the united action of the entire trade-union movement."

Also, communists had recognized the error of their ways by proclaiming that the communist program for "self-determination" of the Negro in the "Black Belt" area of the South had been discarded. The new policy was to seek complete economic, political, and social equality for the Negro with all other American citizens. In a May, 1961, issue, the communist newspaper, "The Worker," stated, "Communists will do their utmost to strengthen and unite the Negro movement and bring to it the backing of the working people."

Martin Luther King, Jr., and his organization were made to order to achieve these objectives. King and his group were demonstrating and conducting voter-registration campaigns to align the Negro movement solidly behind King.

The Peace Issue Appears

This activity continued with much fanfare until the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by the Congress. This was the most far-reaching civil rights act passed since the reconstruction era. Now it was no longer newsworthy to demonstrate for Negro rights. The passage of this Act was one factor that took King off the front pages of the daily newspapers.

The second factor that had a bearing on King's lack of publicity and change of policy was the Gulf of Tonkin incident on August 2, 1964. Because of this, the United States took a more active role in the Vietnam War. The CPUSA then started to demand through its propaganda machine that the escalation of the war in Vietnam be stopped. The activities in Vietnam were now more important news than was the Negro freedom movement.

The CPUSA also realized that even though the peace issue was of primary importance, a secondary issue not to be forgotten was the freedom movement. Abandoning its previous efforts to form a Negro-labor coalition, the CPUSA now started touting a Negro-peace coalition that would form a massive movement to force the United States Government to change its foreign and domestic policies.

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"The Worker," in April, 1965, claimed that this coalition was starting to form when it stated, "The civil rights movement was coming to see the identity of interests of the Negro people's freedom movement with the anti-imperialist objective of ending the neo-colonialist war of the United States against the people of Vietnam."

IV. THE EMERGENCE OF THE PEACE ISSUE IN KING'S GROUP

Role as a Peacemaker

King and his aides helped form this coalition of "peace" and "freedom" groups. They saw an opportunity to again propel King into the international spotlight by proposing he make peace in Vietnam.

On August 12, 1965, King announced publicly that he would appeal personally to President Ho Chi Minh of North Vietnam to join a conference to end the Vietnam war. He said he would also send letters to leaders of South Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the United States in this regard.

This move on the part of King was engineered by Bayard Rustin and Harry Wachtel. In early August they met and discussed how to inject King into the Vietnam issue. It was decided to have King write these world leaders utilizing King's prestige as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. This action, they felt, would cast an image of King as a great moral leader and extend his influence beyond the civil rights movement. (S)

Subsequently, a leading newspaper sent King 12 questions to answer which would clarify his position on Vietnam. Upon receipt of these questions, King referred them to Stanley Levison to answer. (S)

Because of the unfavorable public reaction to King's announcement, a conference with his top advisors was held in early September, 1965, at which time it was decided

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that King would avoid the Vietnam issue. Bayard Rustin, Stanley Levison, Harry Wachtel, and Clarence Jones were in attendance at this conference. [S]

Admiration Lost

In early 1966, King was lamenting to Harry Wachtel about a nationally known figure, who at one time was a heavy contributor to and admirer of King but was displeased because of King's stand on Vietnam. Wachtel reminded King, "When we went into this Vietnam thing, we decided that he who controls the purse strings doesn't control our philosophy."

Continued Pressure by Press

After the resumption of bombing of North Vietnam in February, 1966, King conferred with Stanley Levison and Bayard Rustin concerning a statement for the press. King informed them that the press had been bothering him for a statement, but he dared not take any action until he discussed the matter with them. It was agreed that King would say he was deeply impressed by the large number of Senators who called for a cessation of the bombings. Levison reiterated that King should point out how much opposition there is to the bombings. [S]

Anti-Vietnam War Resolution

Miami was the scene of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference executive board meeting in the Spring, 1966. During this two-day conference, the sessions ran into the early morning hours attempting to draft a resolution on the Vietnam war. While there appeared to be general agreement, Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel continued to argue for a stronger resolution than was presented. They wanted a resolution that would condemn participation by United States troops in Vietnam. The conference finally adopted a resolution calling on the Government to desist aiding the military junta in Vietnam and to seriously consider a prompt withdrawal.

"Face the Nation"

In May, 1966, King was extended an invitation to appear on the Columbia Broadcasting System's program "Face the Nation." Prior to this appearance, King sought the advice of Stanley Levison and Clarence Jones. King wanted their thinking on the more important questions he might be asked. Levison noted the possibility that King might be questioned on the Vietnam war. Jones advised King to use the Southern Christian Leadership Conference resolution on Vietnam as his text. Levison suggested that King should also point out how unfair it was that Negroes were shouldering a heavier burden in the war and that more Negroes were in combat than other Americans. ~~(S)~~

When King appeared on the program, he suggested the United States stop bombing North Vietnam, negotiate with the Viet Cong, and recognize Red China.

Senate Hearings

Prior to his appearance before a Senate Sub-Committee hearing on urban affairs in December, 1966, King contacted Levison for counsel concerning his testimony. During this discussion, it was agreed that King must reiterate during his testimony that the war in Vietnam is standing in the way of the implementation of any of his civil rights projects and is an open invitation to confusion, chaos, disruptions, and riots. ~~(S)~~

During his subsequent testimony before this committee, he spoke critically of the war in Vietnam along these lines.

"The Nation" Symposium

In late February, 1967, King spoke before a symposium sponsored by "The Nation" magazine concerning the problems of redirecting "American Power." After this speech in which King was highly critical of the United States involvement in

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Vietnam, Levison congratulated him. Levison was pleased with the publicity King's speech received, commenting that King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators was the appropriate occasion for him to express his antiwar sentiments. [S]

Over the years a number of individuals who have been employed at one time or another by "The Nation" in editorial and writing capacities have been identified with the communist movement.

Riverside Church Speech

In early April, 1967, King accepted an invitation to speak before the group, "Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam." This is an interdenominational committee formed to mobilize religious opinion against the war.

Prior to this speech, King and Andrew Young, Executive Director of SCLC, spent approximately eight hours in conference with King's top advisors in New York, New York. Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were present at this conference.

Later that same day, King spoke at the Riverside Church, New York, New York, before this group, at which time he was highly critical of the United States involvement in the Vietnam war. He referred to the United States Government as "the greatest purveyor of violence in the world today." He proposed a five-step process to extricate the United States from this conflict. Comments in the news media coverage of King's remarks pointed out that the five points are similar in concept to the conditions imposed by North Vietnam as a prerequisite to negotiations. It is interesting to note that King's proposals parallel the propaganda line which the Communist Party, USA, has been projecting regarding the war in Vietnam.

Spring Mobilization

At a conference in the Fall of 1966, of the Peace Mobilization Committee, it was tentatively decided to hold massive peace demonstrations on April 15, 1967, in New York City and San Francisco, California. Of the one hundred seventeen individuals in attendance, seventy-five were members of the

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Socialist Workers Party or its youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance. The Communist Party was represented by Arnold Johnson and James West, both of whom are members of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee.

This group subsequently changed its name to Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. Reverend James Bevel, on leave from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was appointed Executive Director of this Committee.

On April 13, 1967, Levison and King were in contact to discuss the progress Levison was making in the writing of the speech King was to deliver on April 15, 1967, to a rally of the Spring Mobilization Committee at the United Nations. Levison discussed part of the speech which King enthusiastically accepted. King particularly liked the part indicating that the United States should unilaterally withdraw from Vietnam. He also enjoyed the part where he would appeal to the country to "demand insistently that our Government honor Hanoi's promise to negotiate if the bombings cease." ~~8J~~

The CPUSA was delighted with King's actions in this regard. The recognized leader of 22 million Negroes had openly attacked his country's policy in Vietnam. He participated in the largest rally ever staged against the Vietnam war by being the keynote speaker. In his speech King again called for the withdrawal of United States troops from Vietnam. King was helping the CPUSA achieve its goal of uniting the Negro movement with the peace issue.

"The Worker" expressed the CPUSA's pleasure in the May 7, 1967, issue where it stated in part, "When Dr. King insists upon the connection between aggressive foreign policy and regressive domestic policy he insists upon what is true and consequential. When Dr. King points to the racism common in colonialism and jim crow he points to that which is historically demonstrable. When Dr. King affirms that the present war in Vietnam threatens all democratic and progressive advance in the United States and does so for economic, political, ethical and psychological

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reasons, again he is saying what every fact and every day's events confirm. Hence Dr. King, precisely as a leader in the struggle against jim crow, must be--and is--a leader in the struggle against war."

Being the astute advisor he is, and to keep King from being openly aligned with the CPUSA, Levison advised King to align himself with those individuals who have power rather than be aligned with a fringe antiwar element. He was to make the new alignment after his April 15, 1967, speech. [S]

King for President

The fringe element Levison referred to was attempting to persuade King to run for President on a peace ticket. On April 19, 1967, Levison and Wachtel conferred concerning King's political possibilities. According to Wachtel, a pacifist group was meeting that day in an effort to get King to agree to run for President with Dr. Benjamin Spock, the antiwar agitator, as his Vice Presidential candidate. Both Levison and Wachtel agreed that it was too early and that King should not agree to run at this time.

The CPUSA again seized the opportunity to cause dissension and unrest in the country by announcing they would support King and Spock on a peace ticket. At a May Day, 1967, program in Berkeley, California, Gus Hall stated, "The Party forces should begin work right now to elect these two men because they are for peace in Vietnam."

Early in May, 1967, Levison was still concerned with King's being identified with the peace movement rather than civil rights. When approached by peace groups attempting to get King to continue to run for President, Levison informed those representatives that King would talk on Vietnam on occasion to various groups, but that would be the extent of his involvement.

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In an effort to evaluate his position, King and the SCLC held a retreat in Frogmore, South Carolina, on May 21, 1967, to determine the relationship of the SCLC to the peace movement. King and other top functionaries concluded that the SCLC would give no overt or covert support to anti-Vietnam war demonstrations.

The Birth of Washington Spring Project

On July 19, 1967, Levison was in conference with King concerning the Newark, New Jersey, riot. Levison indicated he was concerned about King's failure to make any public statement concerning the racial disturbances. King informed Levison that he had been considering making a statement but did not merely want to condemn the riots but also to condemn the conditions which lead to riots. [S]

Levison suggested that King advocate a program with dramatic qualities similar to the Works Project Administration of the 1930s. This new program would be implemented by the Federal Government to employ the jobless youth. Levison continued that this program worked in a period when the United States was almost bankrupt and should work even better now that the country is almost sick with money. King agreed that Levison's idea had merit and he would publicly call upon the Federal Government to do something along this line. [S]

King waited until the Tenth Annual Convention of the SCLC before he made these plans public. On August 15, 1967, he delivered an address at the convention urging new massive civil disobedience which would include general strikes, school boycotts, and a camp-in at Washington, D. C. All this would be to force Congress to take action to improve the lot of the Negro.

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DEAR DEKE--

I DON'T KNOW IF MR.
HOOVER SAW THIS PIECE. I JUST
CAME ACROSS IT WHILE CATCHING UP
WITH A BACKLOG OF KING FEATURES
COPY.

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✓ G. Moore

G. Moore

Article

~~IN WASHINGTON~~
BY RALPH de TOLEDANO

WHAT WAS IN THE KING WIRETAPS?

When the first accusations against Alger Hiss were made, the Establishment rose up in wrath to shout that they could not be true. How, its spokesmen asked, could a man as respected and important be a member of the Communist conspiracy? Before the case had been fully developed, of course, it turned out that the original charges against Hiss were as nothing to what was proved in the Federal courts and sustained by the highest tribunal of the nation.

There were several lessons to be learned from this. The first: If Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence holds that a man must be considered innocent until proved guilty, this does not mean that those who make the accusation are, ipso facto, to be called liars and driven to an early grave. The witness, too, has rights. The second: Conspirators are successful precisely because they can convince the world that they are highly respectable and ultra-patriotic. Those of dubious political reputation are of no value to a conspiracy since they can deceive no one.

Those lessons, however, have not been learned. The discovery that Martin Luther King Jr. was under FBI electronic surveillance -- at the instigation and with the authorization of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy -- quite naturally caused anguish to Dr. King's friends and admirers. But it would have been far more proper if those coming to the defense of the civil rights leader had coupled their outcries to demands for full and immediate exposure by the Justice Department of all the facts and the dossiers. Instead they called for the resignation of the FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover.

To date, none of Dr. King's frenzied defenders have pressed for a full disclosure of the reasons why Mr. Kennedy, a friend of Martin Luther King, and the FBI took the time and the trouble to bug the King telephone. Bobby Kennedy would never have given his approval had the FBI been interested solely in the civil rights activities of the late Dr. King. King's defenders have resorted instead to a whispering campaign against the FBI and the razz-ma-tazz of charges against Mr. Hoover.

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xx Hoover.

If Attorney General Kennedy and the FBI were solely interested in recording the gossip of the civil rights movement or its legitimate plans and operations, then they seriously erred. But the way to find out is to look at the summary of the tapes and the Martin Luther King dossier at the Justice Department. That would end the controversy once and for all. If the tapes and the dossier disclosed something touching on the national security, then the attacks on J. Edgar Hoover would end.

It is, however, easier and safer to stay away from the substantive issue and direct attention and fire to the peripheral. It substitutes passion for logic, propaganda for evidence, and politics for the national interest. The anti-Hoover faction presumably believes that it is right, yet it throws away the opportunity of possibly doing the FBI in the eye.

Nicholas Katzenbach, who was Mr. Kennedy's Deputy Attorney General, and later Attorney General in his own right, has rushed in with a rank denial that anything in the King file warranted the wiretaps. But Mr. Katzenbach forgets that it was he who studied the King record for the Attorney General -- at the time that Mr. Hoover called the Negro leader one of the biggest liars in the country. And on the basis of that examination, he advised that no steps be taken to discipline the FBI director or to issue an official denial of Mr. Hoover's words.

To make these points, however, would be an exercise in futility but for one thing. Parts of the Martin Luther King story, unofficially gathered, have been floating around Washington and New York for a number of years. Those responsible for putting together this fraction of what is undoubtedly in the FBI file are not members of the fanatic right wing, not stiff-necked racists, but responsible members of the community. They have not attempted to publish the record nor to use it for political gain.

And they have held their peace over the years precisely because they have known what the Establishment's reaction would be -- the cries, the denunciations, and the use of "innocence by association" to prove Dr. King's political purity. With the death of Dr. King, the files were closed and the need for publication ended. The integrity of the FBI and of those who have backed away from its investigation is now at stake. Hot-headed men and women are trying to use the current controversy to stir up hatred of men and government. Until the facts are laid before the American people, the controversy will continue, doing no one any good, least of all Dr. King's family.

Distributed by King Features Syndicate

(ct)

Dr. King's family have pressed for a

release of the records which would show the truth about Martin

Date of Mail 6-10-69

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Martin Luther King Jr.*

Removed By 98 AUG 21 1969

File Number 100-106670-36257

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 6-24-69

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Martin Luther King*

Removed By 98 AUG 25 1969

File Number 100-106670-3656

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 6-21-69

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject

JUNE MAIL

Martin Luther King Jr.

Removed By

98 AUG 21 1969

File Number

100-106670-3655

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Date of Mail 6-19-69

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL *Marlin Luther King Jr.*

Removed By 98 AUG 21 1969

File Number 100-106670-3654

Permanent Serial Charge Out

REC-39

100-106670-3653

August 8, 1969

EX-102

~~Honorable Daniel K. Inouye~~
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

LK, Hawaii

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

My dear Senator:

Your letter of August 8th has been received.

Because of regulations of the Department of Justice which require that information in FBI files be maintained as confidential, I can emphatically assure you that this Bureau did not "leak" information concerning Martin Luther King to anyone at any time.

In keeping with our responsibilities, we did disseminate information concerning King on a high level basis within the Executive Branch of the Government.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-91 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

NOTE: We have had limited but cordial correspondence with Senator Inouye (D-Hawaii). During 1960 and 1961 his wife toured the Bureau and during 1964 his mother, sister, and their party toured the Bureau.

LMG:sgc (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

MAILED 22
AUG 11 1969
COMM-FBI

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

57 AUG 22 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

WILLIAMS-4718

DANIEL K. INOUE
HAWAII

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

August 6, 1969

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 RML/MLT

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was recently reading the July 27, 1969 issue of Parade magazine which appears in many Sunday newspapers, and was extremely disturbed by a report which appeared in this publication regarding the personal life of Dr. Martin Luther King. This article stated "For the most part, the wiretaps revealed that King on occasion submitted to the temptations of the flesh..."

Quite apart from the actual fact that Dr. King's telephone was tapped, I am concerned by the release of such information to the public media. I would, therefore, appreciate your advising me if your Bureau permitted the release of information obtained from wiretapping Dr. King's telephone and if released, on whose authority? Should the information not have been officially released, but rather "leaked" out from the Bureau, what steps have you taken as the Director of the Bureau to correct such abuses and to prevent this from happening in the future. I find it deplorable to think that persons whose telephones are tapped, will have the data gathered from these activities appear in the news media, despite the fact that no indictment or criminal action has been filed against them by the Federal Government in a court of law.

Your comments on the above would be most appreciated.

Sincerely,

Daniel K. Inouye

DANIEL K. INOUE
United States Senator

DKI:jmp

REC-39

10 AUG 13 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

EXP. PROC.

34 1969 7 AUG

RA

August 11, 1969

REC-23

100-106670-3652

EX-110

b7(c)

[REDACTED]
Barger, Texas 79007

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-87 BY SP4 JMM/IL
6076

With respect to the inquiries in your letter of August 5th, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, Jr., whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
AUG 11 1969
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

CEE:mrm (3)
mrm


Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 AUG 22 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TEB/a
9/1/69

TRUE COPY

 b7(c)
Barger Texas 79007
August 5, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/ld

Dear Sir:


6576

There have been statements in print, and
to me orally, that Dr. Martin Luther King has been
definitely identified as a Communist, by the FBI.

There was also a billboard in this city,
at the time of Dr. King's death, depicting Dr. King in a
room with other persons. This billboard had prominent
letters stating "Martin Luther King attending Communist
training school." The door facing had "United Nations"
printed on it but was not discernible from the highway, it
could only be seen by walking up the hill where the billboard
was stationed.

I will appreciate any clarification you could
give me concerning the above two subjects.

Sincerely,

 b7(c)

17011
8-7-69

606

69
100-2-1-1

100-2-1-1

10

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b7(c)

Barger Typ
August 5, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir:

There have been statements in print, and to me orally, that Dr. Martin Luther King has been definitely identified as a Communist, by the F.B.I.

There was also a billboard in this city, at the time of Dr. King's death, depicting Dr. King in a room with other persons. This billboard had prominent letters stating "Martin Luther King attending Communist training school." The door facing had "United Nations" printed on it but was not discernible from the highway, it could only be seen by walking up the hill where the billboard was stationed.

I will appreciate any clarification you could give me concerning the above two subjects.

Sincerely,

10 AUG 7 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-87 BY SP4JAN/LL

6076

REC-23
8-7-69
8-11-69

EXP. PROC.
3/13/ 1969 7 AUG

b7(c)

106

REC-12

100-106670 - 3651

August 7, 1969

AIRMAIL

EX-111

[REDACTED]

Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

Your letter of July 29th, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

I want to assure you that neither Mr. Walter Scott nor any other journalist has access to the files of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Honolulu - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

CEE:cnb (4)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 21
AUG 7 - 1969
COMM-FBI

54 AUG 8 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TEP/k
gerhard
per...
ve

161

b7(c)

Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
July 29, 1969

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/ld
6076

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter which I have written to the president of Parade Publications, Inc., publishers of the Parade magazine which appears in many large Sunday newspapers, including the Sunday Star-Bulletin and Advertiser in Honolulu. The letter refers to an item in Parade's July 27, 1969 issue in the column "Walter Scott's Personality Parade."

The item in question reads as follows: "Q. Is it true that Bobby Kennedy, Nick Katzenbach, and Ramsey Clark, each of them a U. S. Attorney General, could not get along with J. Edgar Hoover? What was learned from wiretapping the telephone of Martin Luther King Jr.? Did he turn out to be a Communist agent as rumored? --V. L. Lewis, Washington, D. C. A. Kennedy, Clark, and Katzenbach found that Hoover, ostensibly under orders to the Justice Department, ran his own show. King's telephone was tapped because at one time he had dealings with a Communist lawyer. He was never, however, a Communist or a Communist agent. For the most part, the wiretaps revealed that King on occasion submitted to temptations of the flesh."

I would like to know how Mr. Scott secured his information concerning Dr. King's personal life. Surely, the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not make a practice of releasing wire-tap transcriptions to journalists.

Sincerely,

b7(c)

enclosure

REC-62

EX-111

100-106670-3651

22 AUG 1 1969

COM 8/1/69

EXP. PROC.

31 AUG 1 1969

[REDACTED] b7(c)
July 29, 1969

Mr. Arthur H. Motley
President
Parade Publications, Inc.
733 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10017

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-11 BY SP4 JRM/ML
6076

Dear Mr. Motley:

Please refer to the item on Martin Luther King in "Walter Scott's Personality Parade" column of July 27, 1969. I quote, in part, "For the most part, the wiretaps revealed that King on occasion submitted to temptations of the flesh."

To print such a vicious and brutal statement in a nationally-circulated and supposedly reliable publication such as Parade is an intolerable transgression from accepted standards of journalistic responsibility. At the very least the statement does nothing to clarify the reader's question concerning whether or not Dr. King was a Communist. Of much greater consequence is the almost cavalier manner of casting a vile slur on the personal life of one of the most widely respected and loved figures of the twentieth century.

It is possible that a similar allegation based on so-called wiretap information has appeared in print previously. If so, it is no less deplorable that you would stoop to repeat such a contemptible charge. Furthermore, the manner of attribution for the statement is utterly without foundation. If any such information has been revealed, it has not been done by "the wiretaps" but by a government representative with access to the record of transcriptions obtained from wiretapping.

You have done a flagrant disservice to your readers, to the concept of a responsible press, and to the memory of a decent and honorable man.

Sincerely,
[REDACTED] b7(c)

cc: Mr. Gardiner Jones
Hon. Daniel K. Inouye
Hon. Patsy T. Mink
Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Rev. Ralph David Abernathy

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/ldh
6076

July 31, 1969

REC-42

100-106670-3650

EX-114

b7(c)

Waterloo, Iowa 50701

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter of July 28th has been received.

Your interest in contacting this Bureau is appreciated, and

I want to thank you for making the information you furnished

available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent reports questionable activities of [REDACTED] who live in [REDACTED] a suburb of Waterloo. While drunk [REDACTED] is alleged to have said he is a member of the Ku Klux Klan and helped plan the assassination of Martin Luther King and another individual. They are described as living on a high financial scale having no visible means of support. [REDACTED] states she is sending this information to us since her local law enforcement authorities do not keep informers' names secret. The confidential return address is being utilized on reply. This letter should be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division following acknowledgement for its consideration of the information correspondent furnished.

*AND GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE D.V.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 21
JUL 31 1969
COMM-FBI

Olson _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 AUG 12 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

NOTE CONTINUED: Two boys aged 10 and 13, sons of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Waterloo, Iowa, placed railroad ties
on the tracks of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company in
Waterloo [REDACTED] "to see what would happen." They were charged
with malicious mischief and case was handled by juvenile authorities
in Waterloo, Iowa, the AUSA declined Federal prosecution. (98-44208)

TRUE COPY

These people supposedly picked up a blind woman called Loretta in a Des Moines bus station early this spring. They claimed she was abandoned there by her mother & her sister. Altho she was a total stranger to them, they kept her with them. When they made frequent trips out of town, they had nabors look in on her, sometimes for several days. Finally, they said a former boy friend came for Loretta & married her, taking her away. A couple wks. ago, Loretta came back. She had not married, according to her. Her boy friend had left her. Now, these people claim they gave her 100 00 & told her to go & not come back. Evedently she left most of her clothes behind. These people gave them to people in the park. They call them selves [REDACTED] I don't think that is their name. They live on [REDACTED] a suburb of Waterloo

b7(c)

18

Waterloo, Iowa

b7g

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JWH/ML

6-26

ITC

7-30-69

can

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPT: OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D C. 20535

116

Dear Sir,

00-112-11 BY SP4 JSC

McDonough

I don't know if I could bother you with this, but there seems to be a part of old circus shows concerning a couple who aren't what they appear to be.

A few remarks that this man made when he was very intoxicated & later den. & then later when he was more than a little intoxicated he was off on the same subject some years ago coincidence. He has unlimited funds & hasn't worked a day in the past year. Yet where money would show he don't show it. He claimed when drunk that he was a member of the KKK & had planned with others in the assassination of Luther King & another killing. Yet when he a sober he denies any knowledge of it. Then a second time he claimed the same thing. He drives a fairly old car & lives in a poor neighborhood called Sherr Park where only the very poor live. Yet he will give parties for these people in the park. He is known to buy liquor by the cases & beer by the cases. \$100.00 at a time for his parties.

He recently had cases of over two weeks ago & over \$300.00 in whiskey, steaks for the whole population in the park, sweet corn & watermelon. Then decided to give away most of the food to the people in the park.

He held these parties burnt to the ground. It is the Cedar River across from the park. This is all the way down the river. The day after the cabin burnt he bought the neighboring property. He gave his landlord fifty dollars as a tip for telling him how he could buy a '62 for \$150.00. He & his wife are quite often giving expensive gifts to others for small favors & sometimes no apparent favor at all. He claims to own 3 businesses in St Paul, Minn. Yet he knows nothing about the Twin Cities.

All who know them are suspicious of them & the things they say & do, yet no one wants to get involved. The police, here do not keep an informers name a secret so I can say I am sending you this letter.

This man entertains the colored people with a passion & as we have had difficulties with the blacks in the past, I am afraid of what his presence here may mean. He is not of retiring age, probably in his early fifties. Also is camera shy.

He seems to know quite a bit on politics & about the ganglands of Chicago. Also more than the ordinary layman, about the underworld in general.

Now perhaps I'm all wrong in the whole matter in bringing it to your attention. I leave it in your hands. I even hate to sign my name to this as I fear you may think me an idiot, but I hope my name will not be brought into it. I am a "Gotten in Denmark".

33 **EXP. PROC. (over)**

These people very goodly picked up a blind woman called Lucetta in a Des Moines bus. They took her to a party. They claimed she was a prostitute by her mother & her sister. They took a girl stranger to them. They put her with them. When they were frequent part of them, they had a party. Lucetta, a woman, lived for several days. Finally, they came for Lucetta & took her away. *David Coupland*

EX-114 REG-100-10-670-365

11 JUL 29 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

According to him. Her boy friend had left her
and, these people claim they gave her 100⁰⁰
told her to go & not come back. Evidently
he left most of her clothes behind. These
people gave them to people in the park.
They call them selves Chuck & Betty
Wagoner. I don't think that is their name.
they live on [REDACTED]

b7(c)

Wahler, Iowa

EX-111

REC'D - ROSEN
FBI
AUG 4 1 12 PM '69

REC'D BISHOP
FBI

JUL 29 5 21 PM '69

AUG 4 2 53 PM '69

REC'D - CIV RIGHTS
FBI

JUL 29 4 59 PM '69

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

RECEIVED
FBI

JUL 29 5 21 PM '69

II DIRECTOR

July 23, 1969

REC 32

EX-103 1100-106670-3649

██████████
Skokie, Illinois 60076

b7(c)

Dear ██████████

Thank you for the kind comments in your letter of July 14th.

In response to your request, I am enclosing a copy of an article which appeared in the June 19, 1969, issue of "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., which concerns our activities relating to Martin Luther King, Jr., and sets forth the FBI's position in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ML
6076

Enclosure

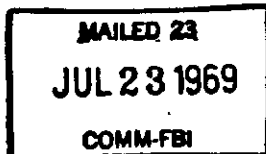
"The Evening Star" article regarding King wiretap, 6/19/69

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

ALA:kas (3)

JUL 23 11 00 AM '69

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



51 AUG 4 1969

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

July 14, 1969

[REDACTED]
Skokie, Illinois
60076

b7(c)

Dear Mr. Hoover,

As one of your long-time admirers, I am dismayed by the recent newspaper accounts of your department's activities in connection with the late Martin Luther King. . . and wonder if you could spare a moment to let me know the F. B. I. side of the story? I would consider this reply a great favor. Thank you.

[REDACTED] b7(c)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP-4 JAM/ML
6076

1 to
7-28-69
CML

REC 37

100-106670-3649

3 JUL 24 1969

sent/call
7/23/69
ALA/KAL

[Signature]

1/1

Alt
27

In flight...



ALTITUDE

LOCATION

July 14, 1969
b7(c)

AMERICAN AIRLINES

Skokie, Illinois
60076

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-91 BY SP4JBN/ldh

6076

Dear Mr. Hoover,

As one of your long-time admirers,
I am dismayed by the recent news-
paper accounts of your Department's
activities in connection with the late
Martin Luther King... and wonder if
you could spare a moment to let me
know the F.B.I. side of the story?

I would consider this reply a great
favor. Thank you.

14c
7-22-69
cml

nmf / bcl
1/23/69
ALA / kas

b7(c)

VIA AIR MAIL * CORREO AER

July 23, 1969

REC-40100-106670-3648

Stockton, California 95207

Dear [REDACTED]

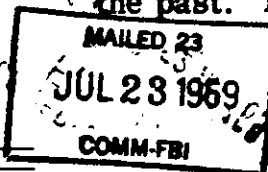
In reply to your letter of July 16th, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SPAN/MLA
6076

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited correspondence from [REDACTED] in the past. Full name per prior [REDACTED] of 5-19-69.



SEC-0 E12NCL
E B I

AWT:rat (3)
rat

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

54 AUG 4 1969 TELETYPE UNIT

Handwritten signatures and initials: "Gent", "V. Carter", "TEB", "H", "1/20"

ART-27-
[REDACTED]
Stockton, California 95207
July 16, 1969

b7(c)

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Honorable Sir:

Last week I saw a movie called Anarchy, U.S.A., which stated that the civil rights movement in the United States was communist-controlled. It also said that the late Martin Luther King, Jr., was a communist.

Now I feel terribly confused. Was King a communist? I am hoping that you can enlighten me on this. I should be most grateful for your reply.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED] b7(c)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/LL
6076

EX-114

REC-40 100-106670-3648

3 JUL 24 1969

ack/mml
7/23/69
T: cat

100-106670-3648
121

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(June 23, 1969)

Sir:

I expect to see your response
to this column, and have asked
my senators to insist on it.

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. BISHOP ✓
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ld
6076

Sir:

I expect to see your response to
this column, and have asked my senators
to insist on it.

b7(c)

185
70 AUG 19 1969
97 AUG 13 1969
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE

100-106670-107122

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 28 1969

CRIME RESEARCH

4
62-107113-7
ORIGINAL FILED IN
12

Mike Royko

FBI's tapping of King phones



The FBI has a lot more explaining to do about its motives for spying on the late Dr. Martin Luther King.

It has publicly described as "malicious" a column written by Carl Rowan that criticized the tapping of Dr. King's phones.

Clyde Tolson, associate FBI director, says the wiretapping was done for "national security" reasons, with the approval of the late Robert Kennedy, then attorney general.

That doesn't come even close to telling it.

ONE THING IT DOESN'T EXPLAIN, is the following incident:

About four years ago, an ex-FBI agent I knew asked me to join him for a round of golf.

After the round, we sat in the clubhouse chatting. He worked the conversation around to Dr. King.

He told me the FBI had been using a variety of electronic eavesdropping devices on Dr. King. Besides tapping his phone, they had planted listening devices in hotel rooms he used while traveling.

The result, he said, was a very thick file on Dr. King.

He gave me some examples.

They were very personal things. They were things I'm sure Dr. King would not want anyone else to know about. If you bugged almost anyone's bedroom long enough, you would hear things that person didn't want anyone else to know about.

BUT NONE OF THE THINGS this ex-FBI agent told me reflected in any way on Dr. King's loyalty, his Americanism, or seemed to be remotely related to national security.

Nor did they reflect on his role as a leader in the civil rights crusade, a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, or a figure of historic importance.

I asked the ex-FBI agent if his information was merely gossip or if he was sure about it.

He said he had visited J. Edgar Hoover in Washington and had been briefed on the contents of the King file.

It was not uncommon, he said, for trusted ex-agents to be let in on such things.

Obviously, I was supposed to be shocked by the things he told me. And I was. But not for the reasons he assumed.

The shocking part of it was that he was actually sitting there telling me such things.

They were none of my business, and they were none of his business. They were nobody's business but Dr. King's.

IT WAS PLAIN OLD MUD-SLINGING, on a level with the lowest scandal magazines and transom-peeking publications.

There was no doubt in my mind then, and none now, that it was being leaked to me for the purpose of discrediting Dr. King.

The same type of thing, I have since learned, occurred in other cities, with other newsmen.

And it doesn't take much imagination to figure out why. Dr. King and Hoover had engaged in a furious public quarrel. Hoover, quite clearly, did not like Dr. King.

That's why I suggest the FBI hasn't given an adequate explanation.

If the wiretapping was being done for national security, I presume that it should have been kept a big secret.

Secret? How much of a secret was it if a newspaper columnist in Chicago knew of the eavesdropping? Or if a former agent — a private citizen — could talk about it?

(For the record, the ex-agent was not a two-bit gumshoe given to flights of fancy. He was then a well known and highly respected investigator. He is today a famous and powerful man.)

AND IS THE PURPOSE OF SUCH official eavesdropping to gather spite material, transom-peeking tidbits that will be whispered in the ears of opinion-makers?

That, of course, is the greatest danger from Big Brother and his big ear.

If that's what Dr. King's file was used for, then I'll gladly second Rowan's suggestion that Hoover be replaced.

The scandal-sheet business should be left to private industry.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/L
6074

100-1106670-
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 7/16/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (94-57901)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (80-551)

ATTN: CRIME RECORDS

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

CHICAGO OFFICE

As the Bureau is aware [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, is a staunch supporter and admirer of the Director and the FBI. I am enclosing a note I received from [REDACTED] today together with a copy of the letter which he had received from Senator EVERETT MC KINLEY DIRKSEN, State of [REDACTED]. This matter relates to a bill to designate MARTIN LUTHER KING's birthday, January 15, as "Martin Luther King Day". It is interesting to note that Senator DIRKSEN states in his letter that the bill was presented and read to the Senate and referred to the Senate Subcommittee on Holidays and Charters of which Senator DIRKSEN is Chairman, and that no action has been scheduled to date on this bill.

It is also interesting to note that [REDACTED] states in his note that he will do everything he can "to see that this great fraud is never honored."

The above is furnished to the Bureau for information only as further indication of [REDACTED] staunch support of us.

It is my observation that more and more people are recognizing the true status of KING.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Chicago

LMJ:mkp
(3)

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DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/ML

NOT RECORDED
JUL 25 1969

14 JUL 18 1969

6076

51 AUG 6 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-57901-30

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-87 BY SP4JPM/LL

6076

July 1, 1969

N

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Justice Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of June 19 in reply to mine of the 13th. I appreciate so much your taking the time to explain to me why the Government cannot divulge wire tap information without violating certain laws.

Since receiving your letter, I have read and heard quite a bit of comment with regard to ~~the~~ FBI surveillance of the Mafia and also of Martin Luther King. While I imagine that some of the things I have heard can probably be classified as propaganda, I am very much concerned about the enclosed story from the June 28 issue of "Human Events". My question is simply this: Is the enclosed story by Paul Scott based on fact?

I would appreciate hearing from you at your convenience.

Sincerely,

100-106670-

[REDACTED]

b7(c)

NOT RECORDED

165 JUL 17 1969

Enclosures

P.S. I thought you would be interested in the enclosed excerpt from John Knight's column which appeared in the June 29 Charlotte Observer. It is my understanding that the column was also carried by the Miami Herald, the Detroit Free Press and the Akron Beacon-Journal.

2 ENCLOSURES

b7(c)

[REDACTED]

55 JUL 29 1969

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62
ORIGINAL FILED IN

An Editor's Notebook

Presidential Wars Getting Unpopular

Senate Action Is A Reminder
That Congress Has Policy Role

By John S. Knight

★ ★ ★

For The Record

Columnist Carl T. Rowan, properly indignant over the FBI's wiretap on the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has long been clamoring for Director J. Edgar Hoover's scalp.

In a somewhat indiscreet interview with Knight Newspapers, Mr. Hoover alluded to Rowan as "a racist." Naturally Mr. Rowan is fuming over that, too.

Without butting into any personal altercations, I think it fair to recall Drew Pearson's statement that "Attorney General Robert Kennedy first ordered Dr. King bugged on July 16, 1963." Pearson says the reason was "that Dr. King was in touch with various Communists and was being influenced by them."

According to Pearson, the FBI was amazed and opposed it. Kennedy was told that the wiretap would have a bad reaction among Negroes if discovered. The Attorney General remarked that he was not in the least interested in repercussions.

"In October of 1963," Pearson reports, "Eobby Kennedy signed an order for a tap on King's wires, and thereafter King's conversations were monitored."

If Columnist Rowan has uttered one word of criticism about the former Attorney General's action, it has escaped my attention.

100-106670 -
★ ★

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-84 BY SP4 JMK/LL
6076

FBI Has Stunning Record

Public airing of the FBI's recordings of private conversations Dr. Martin Luther King conducted with his protest advisers could go a long way toward changing the image of the slain civil rights leader.

Summaries of the recordings, as revealed to members of a House Appropriations subcommittee, headed by Rep. John J. Rooney (D.-N.Y.), clearly indicate that King was in direct contact with one of the most influential Communists in the U.S.

With leads obtained from their electronic eavesdropping, the FBI was able to confirm that this Kremlin agent, whose influence extended into the highest ranks of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was one of King's ghost writers and chief advisers on protest strategy.

In addition to the evidence gained from the King recordings, the FBI succeeded in taking several photographs of the civil rights leader meeting with this covert Communist operator at one of the major U.S. airports.

King, whose assassination in Memphis, Tenn., in April 1968, is still carried as an "open investigation" by the FBI, was first put under government surveillance in 1961 when the late Robert Kennedy was attorney general.

Although Kennedy after leaving the Justice Department denied any knowledge of King's surveillance, FBI and Justice Department records show he authorized the inquiry during a conference attended by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, then-Deputy Atty. Gen. Nicholas de Katzenbach, and another high-ranking FBI aide.

The surveillance of King, now under fire by several large East Coast newspapers, was the outgrowth of information that the FBI agents obtained during its investigation of another national security case.

When King's name was mentioned several times by one of the persons under surveillance in the case, it was decided that the civil rights leader should be placed under close observation.

The FBI inquiry, which continued for several years, involved King's trips to Sweden and East Germany as well as his preparations to lead the so-called "Poor Army Campaign" to disrupt

of the Rooney subcommittee shortly before the civil rights leader was slain.

Deeply concerned about King's plans to disrupt Washington, the legislators had requested the briefing so they would be prepared to blunt his assault on Congress should that become necessary.

So alarming was the FBI's data on King that the lawmakers took the extraordinary step of briefing House Speaker John McCormack. This information, along with other material furnished by the FBI, caused McCormack to make extensive preparations, including the alerting of military units to defend the Capitol against King's plans to cause massive disruption.

The House Democratic leaders, all strong supporters of the late President Kennedy, were reputedly shocked at the gutter-type language King used in private conversations about the late President.

Other recordings in the FBI files dealt extensively with his private life, according to the legislators, and showed that there were two Kings—one the public knew and the other known only to his closest friends and the FBI.

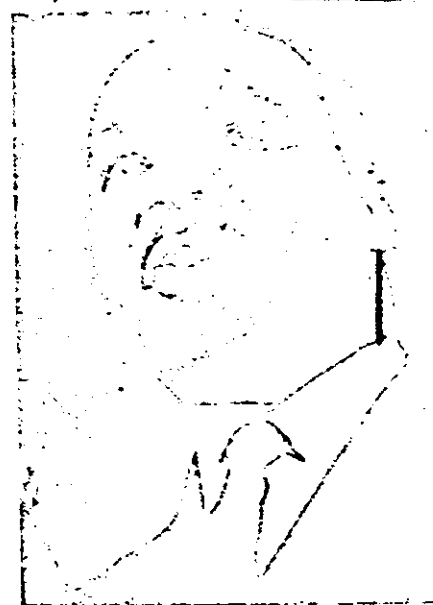
Although no government agency or commission has made a study of King's long-range strategy of protest, there is enough evidence in the files of the FBI to show that King's goal was to create a mass protest movement. With the movement, King and his advisers hoped to force a radical change in this country's form of government.

King's leadership task was to give the over-all movement "motion" and an acceptable "image" that would attract millions of Negroes, young people, the poor, clergy, and those disenchanted with the Viet Nam war.

His tactics in changing his protest leadership from one of civil rights to anti-war, anti-poverty, and anti-government during the closing days of his life were part of this grand strategy.

Whether most of these FBI recordings, since many of them deal with national security cases still under investigation, will ever be revealed by the Nixon Administration is conjectural.

Should supporters of King, however, pump new life into the stalled drive in



The late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King allegedly had conversations with a influential U.S. Communist.

that occurs, the "Martin Luther King tapes" could become big news.

For now, the only public confirmation of the King recordings comes from Houston Federal Judge Joe Ingraham's hearing involving the case of former heavyweight boxing champion Gene Clay.

Testimony by FBI agents in the Houston hearing revealed that conversations of King and Clay were recorded. In one instance, Judge Ingraham pronounced it a matter of national security and refused to let it be made public.

Clay, convicted of draft dodging in June 1967, and sentenced to five years in prison, is appealing his conviction. The U.S. Supreme Court ordered Ingraham to hold a hearing to determine whether illegal wiretap testimony used to convict Clay.

Both the movement to mark King's birthday as a national holiday and Houston court hearing clearly indicate that the final chapter in the Martin Luther King story is yet to be written.

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DATE 2-13-81 BY SP/4
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127

July 7, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAm/lt
6176

Mr. James Holmes
Vice President and
General Manager of the
Charlotte Observer
P.O. Box 8000
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Dear Mr. Holmes:

I have read your editorial, "Viewpoint,"
which was broadcast on June 17th. Your efforts to set
the record straight with regard to the Lincoln Edition
of Mr. J., winning controversy and kind comments con-
cerning my work are certainly a source of encouragement.
I did not want this opportunity to pass without expressing
my sincere thanks for your support.

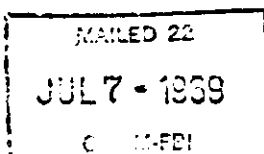
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Charlotte - Enclosure

NOTE: Mr. Holmes is on the Special Correspondents List.

AM:one (E)

ENCLOSURE



53 JUL 28 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 17 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

WRAL-TV VIEWPOINT

An Editorial Expression of the Voice of Free Enterprise in Raleigh - Durham

Jesse Helms, Executive Vice President and Vice Chairman of the Board

2/19/6-25-69

Anyone in need of an illustration as to how the leftwing establishment in America functions is invited to take note of the current campaign designed to demean and destroy J. Edgar Hoover.

This past Sunday morning, in an editorial attack on Mr. Hoover, The News and Observer described the FBI director as "aged and dangerous". Mr. Hoover is 73, and some may agree that he is "aged". This station rejects the suggestion, on the theory that age is a state of mind--and that Mr. Hoover's splendid mind has remained remarkably unimpaired by the passing years. The fact that he is today the one man in America most feared and hated by the communists attests to his usefulness.

As for The News and Observer's charge that Mr. Hoover is "dangerous", it is necessary to ask: dangerous to whom? He has built, and he continues to direct with incredible efficiency, the one agency of government most dreaded by criminals and communists. So brilliant has been Mr. Hoover's success that he today is a symbol of what America ought to be in terms of her freedoms and ideals.

So why is he under attack by every leftwing newspaper and politician in the country? Simply because he obtained the permission of his superior, the then Attorney General Robert Kennedy, to investigate the relationship between the late Martin Luther King and the communist conspiracy in America! And because J. Edgar Hoover did this, he is being called "aged and dangerous".

America may never know the real degree to which the various so-called "civil rights movements" in America were infiltrated by--and directed by--communists agents. It is known, even though the leftwing news media tried to suppress it, that the late Dr. King was surrounded by communists functionaries. Indeed, the complaints against J. Edgar Hoover, being heard today, are based upon the fact that for reasons of internal security the FBI was instructed to wiretap the telephone of Martin Luther King on the occasion of Dr. King's conversations with a known communist involved in plans for civil rights demonstrations.

6066 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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ENCLOSURE

DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JMM/OST

This station's editorials are solely the responsibility of the owners and are voiced by our executive vice president, Mr. Jesse Helms, after an editorial board has agreed upon their contents.

A. J. Fletcher, Chairman of the Board & Chief Executive Officer, Capital Broadcasting Company

The News and Observer--and at least three other "liberal" newspapers circulated in this state--absurdly contend that if the FBI would tap the telephone of Martin Luther King, then it would tap any "private" conversation. The truth of the matter is that, in terms of national security, Martin Luther King's relationship with communists ceased to be a private affair. He was very much a public figure, associating with enemies of this country. And regardless of his intent, and giving him the benefit of every doubt, violence stalked the heels of Martin Luther King. At the time of his death, he was advocating a surrender to the communists in Vietnam, and had announced plans to go to Moscow and Hanoi.

One can only surmise a great deal in this latest effort to smear and destroy J. Edgar Hoover. But some aspects of the matter need no surmising. For one thing, it would be preposterous to suggest that Robert Kennedy, as Attorney General of the United States, would have approved the wire-tapping of Martin Luther King's telephone unless he, Mr. Kennedy, had not been persuaded by the sheer weight of evidence that the security of the country demanded it. After all, Martin Luther King had been the friend of the Kennedys, both John and Robert, and had been of great political assistance to both.

The truth of the matter is that J. Edgar Hoover has been the nation's Number One fighter against communism since 1919 when, as an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, he made a study of communist plans to overthrow America. At that time--in 1919--he wrote the following: "(Communism) threatens the happiness of the community, the safety of every individual, and the continuance of every home and fireside. (The communists) would destroy the peace of the country and thrust it into a condition of anarchy and lawlessness and immorality that passes imagination."

That's what J. Edgar Hoover warned about the communists in 1919. Look at the country today; was he right?

So he is "aged and dangerous", is he? "Dangerous" to whom?

Viewpoint #2119.....June 25, 1968

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Dept. of Justice
Deputy Attorney General, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

_____ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _____ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
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1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); Dept. of Justice
Deputy Attorney General as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
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1 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); Dept. of Justice
Dept. of Justice as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

_____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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July 17, 1969

EX-102

REC-68 100-106670-3645

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DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4NML

Piedmont, Alabama 36272

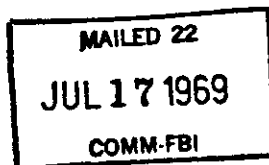
b7(c)
Dear [REDACTED]

6076

Your letter of July 12th has been received and I want to thank you for your kind remarks concerning my administration of this Bureau.

In reply to your inquiry, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Based upon available information, correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

LMG:ram (3)

51 JUL 29 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7(c)

July 12, 1969

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/AL

6076

Amid all the confusion created by the militant Negroes and anarchists, why has not the complete file on Martin Luther King been released? Under the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations this information, which the public needs to know, has been suppressed.

Members of Congress, Supreme Court, and other high government officials have been and are deceiving the public about King. This is one reason that the citizens have lost confidence in Washington. The bubble of King's greatness needs to be burst in order to show a certain group that they are worshipping a false god. How much longer this country can stand under these conditions is problematical.

According to all press releases and the speeches of King, he was the greatest perpetrator of violence of any human that has ever lived. Every place that he went violence occurred. When he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, that degraded any Nobel Prize in the eyes of a majority of the citizens of the United States.

Beyond a shadow of doubt you are the most respected public official including the President of any person in a government capacity. It is believed if the complete file was open on King, the myth of his greatness would lose the momentum that has been built about him. Your interest in all matters concerning law and order are all that the American people have on which to depend. Keep on telling America what is wrong.

ack/nml

7-17-69

Lee: ram

b7(c)

EX-107

Yours very truly,

REC-60

100-106670-364

JUL 14 1969

CORRESPOND

13

AA

REC-42

EX-103

100-106670-3644

July 10, 1969

[Handwritten signatures and initials: S. Moore, L. G. ...]

Honorable John Stennis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JRM/ld

My dear Senator:

Your communication and the copy of a letter, with enclosure, from [redacted] were received on July 7th.

b7(c)

With respect to your constituent's inquiry, the FBI has never made any statement that Martin Luther King was a communist. Information of this nature, whether substantiated or not, as well as other data in the files of this Bureau, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature.

I regret I cannot be of help to [redacted] in this instance and I am returning the enclosures as you requested.

b7(c)

MAILED 22
JUL 10 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

[Handwritten signatures and initials: J. Edgar Hoover, a, J. ...]

Enclosures (2)

1 - Jackson - Enclosures (2)

Attention SAC: The editorial was captioned "FBI Recordings Indicate King's Contact To Reds."

NOTE: Senator Stennis is on the Special Correspondents List. Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] The article, written by Paul Scott, concerns the Martin Luther King, Jr., wiretap controversy and communist affiliations of King. Paul Scott was admonished by the Bureau on 9-17-68 for lying and deliberately misquoting the Director to serve his own purpose in an article concerning the disorders at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, which appeared in the "New York Daily Column" on 9-10-68.

b7(c)

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Rm. _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

53 AUG 7 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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1
1
United States Senate

Martin Luther King

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of

John Stennis

JS/t

REC-42 100-106670-3644
REC-42

17
JUL 8 1969

2 ENCLOSURE

✓

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

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ack/SCL
7-10-69
FAG/pkw

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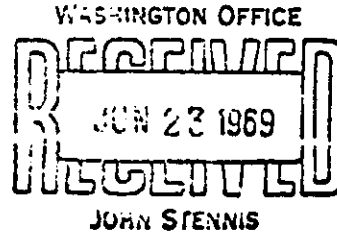
13

WINONA, MISSISSIPPI

June 20, 1969

b7(c)

Hon. John Stennis
U. S. Senator
State of Mississippi
Washington, D. C.



Dear Senator,

I am enclosing a photostat of an editorial that appeared in the Jackson Daily News on June 17, 1969— If this is not true, why doesn't Congress force the Justice Department to repudiate it? If it is true, why isn't this information made public so that certain groups will stop trying to immortalize this man.

If you think there is poverty among the Negroes in Winona, Mississippi, try and hire one to work at any price.

Sincerely,

b7(c)

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DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4/AM/ld
6076

b7(c)

ENCLOSURE

100-106670-3644

Copy sent to
Sen. Stennis by
the 7/11/69
file
13

THE KENNEDY FIGURE INVOLVED

FBI Recordings Indicate King's Contact To Reds

By PAUL SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Public life in the FBI's recordings of private conversations of Martin Luther King conducted with his protest advisers could go a long way toward changing the image of the slain civil rights leader.

Summaries of the recordings, as revealed to members of a House Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Representative John J. Rooney (D-N.Y.), clearly indicate that King was in direct contact with one of the most influential communists in the U. S.

RED GHOST WRITER

With leads obtained from their electronic eavesdropping, the FBI was able to confirm that this Kremlin agent, whose influence extended into the highest ranks of the Communist Party, U.S.A., was one of King's ghost writers and chief advisers on protest strategy.

In addition to the evidence gained from the King recordings, the FBI succeeded in taking several photographs of the civil rights leader meeting with this covert communist operator at one of the major U. S. airports.

King, whose assassination in Memphis, Tenn., in April, 1968, is still carried as an "open investigation" by the FBI, was first put under government surveillance in 1961 when the late Robert Kennedy was Attorney General.

Although Kennedy after leaving the Justice Department denied any knowledge of King's surveillance, FBI and Justice Department records show he authorized the inquiry during a conference attended by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, then Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach, and another high-ranking FBI aide.

The surveillance of King, now under fire by several large East Coast newspapers, was the outgrowth of information that the FBI agents obtained during his investigation of another national security case.

When King's name was mentioned several times by one of the persons under surveillance in the case, it was decided that the civil rights leader should be placed under close observation.

The FBI inquiry, which continued for several years, involved King's trips to Sweden and East Germany as well as his preparations to lead the so-called "Poor Army Campaign" to disrupt Washington.

Tapes and other still secret details of King's activities were reviewed by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to members of the Rooney subcommittee shortly before the civil rights leader was slain.

Deeply concerned about King's is to disrupt Washington, a legislators had received the briefing so they would be prepared to blunt his assault on Congress should that become necessary.

So alarming was the FBI's data on King that the lawmakers took the extraordinary steps of briefing House Speaker John McCormack. This information, along with other material furnished by the FBI, caused McCormack to make extensive preparations, including the alerting of military units, to defend the Capitol against King's plans to cause massive disruption.

The House Democratic leaders, all strong supporters of the late President Kennedy, were reportedly shocked at the gutter-type language King used in private conversations about the late President.

Other recordings in the FBI files dealt extensively with his private life, according to the legislators, and showed that there were two Kings—one the public knew and the other known only to his closest friends and the FBI.

Although no government agency or commission has made a study of King's long-range strategy of protest, there is enough evidence in the files of the FBI to show that King's goal was to create a mass protest movement. With the movement, King and his advisers hoped to force a radical change in this country's form of government.

King's leadership task was to give the over-all movement "motion" and an acceptable "image" that would attract millions of negroes, young people, the poor, clergy, and those disenchanted with the Vietnam war.

His tactics in changing his protest leadership from one of civil rights to anti-war, anti-poverty, and anti-government during the closing days of his life were part of this grand strategy.

MORE TO COME

Whether most of these FBI recordings, since many of them deal with national security cases still under investigation, will ever be revealed by the Nixon Administration is conjectural.

Should supporters of King, however, pump new life into the stalled drive to Congress to create a national holiday honoring him, demands could become forthcoming from anti-King legislators that Hoover be called to testify. If that occurs, the "Martin Luther King tapes" could become big news.

For now, the only public confirmation of the King recordings comes from Houston Federal

Judge Ingram's hearing involving the case of former heavyweight boxer Champ Cassius Clay.

Testimony of FBI agents in the Houston hearing revealed that conversations of King and Clay were recorded. In one instance, Judge Ingram pronounced it a matter of national security and refused to let it be made public.

Clay, convicted of draft dodging in June, 1967, and sentenced to five years in prison, is appealing his conviction. The U. S. Supreme Court ordered Ingram to hold a hearing to see whether illegal wiretaps testimony was used to convict Clay.

Both the movement to mark King's birthday as a national holiday and the Houston court hearing clearly indicate that the final chapter in the Martin King story is yet to be written.

Senate Democratic Whip Edward Kennedy (D. Mass.) painfully learned a lesson in White House protocol last week.

With Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D. Mont.) away from Washington, Kennedy was invited as acting senator leader to the White House meeting called by President Nixon to brief congressional leaders on his Midway conference with South Vietnam's President Thieu.

When Kennedy showed up at the White House for the conference with Senator Stuart Symington (D. Mo.), an outspoken critic of Nixon's Vietnam and defense policies, a White House aide inquired about the latter's presence.

Kennedy's reply was that he had brought Symington along to attend the briefing. After consultation with the President, the Nixon aide tersely reported that Symington couldn't attend since only congressional leaders of the House and Senate were invited.

Symington was told that if he wanted a separate briefing on the Midway meeting that it could be arranged later. On hearing this, Symington left the White House while Kennedy was left speechless.

CLAYTON RAND

PREDESTINATION

It is reported that the Grace Baptist Church on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., is to be removed to the suburbs, the members of this 75-year-old church having found the location unsafe.

Women members have been

*One of the...
of the...
7/10/69
J.E.
g/m*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS*

FROM : G. C. Moore *he*

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
DATE: 7/2/69

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. C. E. Glass
1 - Mr. J. J. Dunn

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

A letter has been received from Representative Robert L. Leggett (D) of California, asking for comprehensive briefing concerning the late Martin Luther King, Jr., and his alleged affiliations with communists and communist front organizations. Recommended that attached letter be directed to Leggett indicating that although his interest in this matter is appreciated, it is not possible to furnish him any data concerning the matter involved. Leggett being furnished copy of Evening Star article 6/19/69, captioned "King Wiretap Called RFK's Idea."

We have had limited but cordial relations with Leggett in connection with constituent matters. He voted against appropriations for the House Committee on Un-American Activities (now called the House Committee on Internal Security) in 12/65, and against the Omnibus Crime Bill in 6/68, because of the wiretapping and confessions provisions. He claimed the above provisions would lead to a police state. Leggett has been in touch with some communist-bloc embassies.

In his letter to the Director, Leggett requested a comprehensive briefing regarding King and his affiliations with communists in an effort to "separate fact from fiction."

In view of the various ramifications involved in the King matter, it is not believed any information should be given to Leggett. Release of additional facts by him would certainly result in widespread publicity and prompt numerous inquiries to us by members of Congress and FBI critics.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be directed to Leggett noting that while his interest in this matter is appreciated, it is not possible to furnish him any data concerning the matter about which he wrote. Leggett being furnished copy of 6/19/69 article from the Evening Star mentioned above.

Enclosure *7-3-69*
100-106670

70 JUL 23 1969 (7)

100-106670-3643
JUL 18 1969

REC 36

INT. SEC.

June 24, 1969

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP-4 JMK/ML
6076

REC-112

100-106670-3642

Honorable H. R. Gross
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

Your letter of June 19, 1969, has
been received.

While I certainly appreciate your
interest in this matter, other than the enclosed copies
of news articles, it is not possible for me to furnish
you any data concerning the matter about which you wrote.
I am sure that you will understand the reasons which
preclude my being of assistance to you in this instance.

MAILED 10
JUN 24 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

"FBI Claims Kennedy OK'd Tapping of Dr. King's Phone" (Evening Star,
6/18/69)

"King Wiretap Called RFK's Idea" (Evening Star, 6/19/69)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Gale (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. M.A. Jones (sent with cover memo)

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NOTE: See T.E. Bishop to Mr. DeLoach memo dated 6/23/69 re
Martin Luther King, Jr., Security Matter-Communist.

66 JUL 2 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-404801

H. R. GROSS
20 Dist. Iowa

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

HOME ADDRESS:
WATERLOO, IOWA

COUNTIES:

BLACK HAWK	HAMILTON
BREMEN	HAMMOND
BUTLER	HARDIN
CERRO GORDO	HOWARD
CHICKASAW	MITCHELL
FLOYD	WINNEBAGO
FRANKLIN	WORTH
GRUNDY	

June 19, 1969

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JMD/ML

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have become increasingly concerned in the past few days, as I am certain you have, over certain attacks on both yourself and the Federal Bureau of Investigation over the matter of the wiretap surveillance involving the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

As you know, it is now a matter of public record that summaries of certain conversations between this individual and one of the most influential members of the Communist Party, U.S.A., were provided by you some time ago to members of a House Appropriations Subcommittee.

Further, it has been reported in the press that this communist party member was one of Dr. King's speech writers and chief advisors.

In addition, it is now known that the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy personally authorized this wiretap surveillance and that his successor, former Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach has also stated that he officially knew of the surveillance.

I am, therefore, convinced beyond any doubt that, since this information is now in the public domain, that since the American people have apparently been given a distorted picture of Dr. King's true purposes and activities, and that since the attacks upon the good name of the FBI are based in large part on that picture, a more complete accounting of this man's activities is due the citizens of this nation and would most definitely be in the national interest.

Accordingly, I would appreciate it if you would confirm, in as much detail as possible, that the wiretap surveillance of Dr. King was occasioned by his association with one or more members of the communist party.

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EXP. 94-404

REC- 100-106670-364

22 JUL 16 1969

JUL 18 1969

at 4/24/69
Tel 9/8

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100-106670-364
King, Dr. 6-21-69

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

-Page Two-

June 19, 1969

Concerning approval of this surveillance, would you describe the occasion on which such approval was requested and received? My understanding is that a conference was held involving yourself, an aide, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach. Is this correct?

I would also appreciate any facts you deem appropriate to give to me that demonstrate the extent to which Dr. King may have dealt with a member or members of the communist party.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,


H. R. Gross

HRG/dj

July 8, 1969

REC 35

Chicago, Illinois 60653

Dear

6072
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4JRM/ld

In reply to your letter which I received on July 3rd, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I am, however, enclosing some material concerning the work of the FBI in the field of Civil Rights which I hope will be helpful to you.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 22
JUL 8 - 1969
COMM-FBI

**Enclosures (2) The Federal Bureau of Investigation: The Protector of Civil /
The FBI...Guardian of Civil Rights
NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.
Zip code per National Zip Code Directory.**

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55 JUL 18 1969 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

8
Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JAM/ld
6076

CHICAGO, ILL. 60653

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

Martin Luther King Jr.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT THE F.B.I. NOW HAS A COMPLETE REPORT ON MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE NEWSPAPERS ARE ALREADY TRYING TO BELITTLE THE REPORT. IT HAS BEEN MY BELIEF THAT KING IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY OF THE CHAOTIC CONDITIONS THAT EXIST TODAY AND THAT HE EITHER WAS A COMMUNIST OR COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZER. I IMAGINE THAT THE COMPLETE REPORT WILL BE MADE PUBLIC VERY SOON AND I THINK THAT EVERY AMERICAN IS ENTITLED TO KNOW THE FACTS. I BELIEVE EVEN THE REACTIONARIES WILL TO SOME EXTENT REEVALUATE THEIR COURSE WHEN THE FACTS ARE MADE CLEAR.

signed
I BELONG TO AN ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING OVER 1,500,000. PEOPLE AND I FEEL THAT SOME OF MY COLLEAGUES ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW THE TRUTH. I WOULD ALSO STRONGLY BELIEVE THAT SOMMER OR LATER, OUR ORGANIZATION MUST TAKE A STAND ON CIVIL DISORDERS. IN CONJUNCTION I AM ALSO REQUESTING TRIPPLICATE COPIES OF THE REPORT ON M.L. KING. I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO KNOW HOW OUR ORGANIZATION EQUATES ITSELF TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN GENERAL. MAY WE ALSO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO THANK YOU, AS WELL AS TRUSTING THAT WE SHALL RECEIV. THE AFOREMENTIONED DOCUMENTS IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE. THANKING YOU, I AM,

RESPECTFULLY,

b7(c)

100-106670-364

REC 36

JUL 9 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

*msal
ack 7-8-69
add*

14

July 8, 1969

REC 36

100-106670-3640

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JONIK
6076

[REDACTED]
Bostwick, Georgia 30623

Dear [REDACTED]

b7(c)

In reply to the inquiry in your letter of July 1st, with enclosure, I can assure you that I have never made any statement to the effect that Martin Luther King, Jr., was a communist or Marxist. Information such as this, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of a Department of Justice order regarding all matters of a confidential nature.

MAILED 22

JUL 8 - 1969

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based upon available information, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's stamped, self-addressed envelope being utilized in reply.

LMG:kas (3)
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Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

6445-8
[REDACTED] b7(c) [REDACTED]
BOSTWICK, GEORGIA 30623

July 1, 1969

J. Edgar Hoover
c/o Federal Bureau of
Investigation
9th Street and Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am pastor of a Methodist church in North Georgia. Recently in a Sunday School discussion a member of our church quoted you as saying in a speech and also in a newspaper article that "Martin Luther King, Jr. was a communist and Marxist." Several of the adults including myself question this statement. To clarify even further the issue I am writing you to see if you acutally said this of Dr. King.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

In His Service,

b7(c) [REDACTED]

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP-4 JAM/ML

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REC 36

11 JUL 8 1969

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 6/25/69

FROM : G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Pursuant to Mr. Tolson's instructions, the document entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis" (the Director's copy is attached), has been reviewed. This document was furnished to Carl T. Rowan by cover letter dated December 7, 1964, when Rowan was Director of the U.S. Information Agency. The document has been reviewed for elaboration on the facts set forth therein and the documentation for the information has been set forth.

As mentioned above, the Director's copy of the document sent to Rowan on December 7, 1964, is attached. The second document which is enclosed contains a listing by page and paragraph number of the information set forth in the document. At the top of each page there has been set forth information which appeared in the original document. This data is underlined. Thereafter on each page, where appropriate, there is set forth an elaboration of the facts involved and documentation showing where the information involved may be found in our files and sources involved.

ACTION:

* Detached and filed as
enclosure to memo GC Moore to WC Sullivan 7/1/69

None. For information.

Enclosures - 2

100-106670

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

Dunn

53 JUL 28 1969

JJD:fsh

(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2-13-81 BY SP4 JEM/14

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62-1041388-1

memo GC Moore to WC Sullivan 7/1/69
JJD: wst

Mark
DQW

b7(c)

ROUTE IN ENVELOPE

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4 JAM/IL
ON 6-2-13-8

Honorable Carl T. Rowan
Director
United States Information Agency
Room 432
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowan:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are being furnished to interested officials of the Government.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past, and because of their sensitive nature, the document has been classified "Top Secret." Upon removal of classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
100-442529

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont, dated 11/27/64 re "Communism and the Negro Movement--A Current Analysis," SFP:jad/fhd.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

68 DEC 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison

December 7, 1964

BY LIAISON

- 1 - J. F. Bland
- 1 - F. J. Baumgardner

b7(c)

Rec'd to Miss G. [unclear]
Criss. Secy for delivery
to Mr. Rowan [unclear]

REC-3

39 DEC 9 1964

EX-114

b7(c)

WCS

100-106670-3639

~~TOP SECRET~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED16j2 12-20-77

~~SECRET~~

- Plastiplaste
- 1 - Yellow file copy
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Bland
- 1 - Mr. Baumgardner

2-13-81

-REC-23-

619

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JAM/LL
REASON 2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 11-27-84

6076

~~COMMUNISM AND THE NEGRO MOVEMENT--
A CURRENT ANALYSIS~~

27

changed to new date.
B.

November 25, 1964

Classified by 1008P
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
LED/bia 12-20-77

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
11-27-84

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

WED-11-27-84
6(1) (S)
564

~~TOP SECRET~~

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A Dedicated Communist	2
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Hunter Pitts O'Dell	4
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King's Reaction	6
Reluctant Action	6
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The Second Factor	7
Bayard Rustin	7

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

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156

~~TOP SECRET~~

Introduction

The racial unrest in the United States is currently the target for a determined concentration of communist effort. Communists are using every means possible to divert the course and force of the unrest into support of communist objectives. Long-range communist strategy looks to the establishment of a Negro-labor coalition which the communists hope to be able to manipulate as a powerful political-action weapon. Using this weapon, they aim to provoke class struggle and promote legislation which can serve as a step toward a communist system of government.

At first glance, the communist goal may seem unrealistic. But it develops realistic potential when all aspects of current communist tactics being used in connection with the current racial situation are viewed in their totality. More, it constitutes a national security problem in light of the fact that the individual playing a most dominant role as a leading spokesman for the estimated 20 million Negroes in this country has knowingly, willingly, and regularly cooperated with and taken guidance from communists. This individual--Martin Luther King--has used the communists and, in turn, has been used by them in an alliance that could have serious consequences both for the Negro movement and this Nation. [S]

Hand in Hand

[REDACTED] [S] b(1)

In King's rise to national prominence since his leadership of the bus boycott by Negroes in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1956, he has been closely allied with communists. He has shown not only a willingness but even an eagerness to accept communist aid, to support communist causes, to associate and confer with prominent communist leaders, and to work closely with and rely upon the advice and guidance of dedicated communists with concealed affiliations, despite the fact that they have been identified reliably to him as such. [S]

Since 1956, communists close to King have blended their actions skillfully into his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), and have done so clearly with his approval. [S]

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A Dedicated Communist [✓]

One of the individuals, for example, who have greatly facilitated King's rise to prominence in recent years is Stanley David Lovison. Ostensibly only a New York City attorney and successful businessman who has been helping King, he also is a shrewd, dedicated communist and is known as such by King. [S]

[REDACTED] (S) b(1)

[REDACTED] (S) b(1)

Alliance with King

Lovison gravitated to Martin Luther King's organization in 1956 and applied equal dedication in support of King's activities. He quickly developed a close personal relationship with King. By 1958, he was referred to as King's "Assistant Chief" and was described as a real-estate man who spent half his time helping King. In 1961, he was Assistant Treasurer of the SCLC.

In his support of King's activities since 1956, Lovison has expended prodigious efforts in King's behalf. He has actively involved himself in fund-raising drives for King, served as his legal counsel in certain matters, suggested speech material for him, discussed with King demonstrations in which King was involved, guided him in regard to acceptance or rejection of various public appearances and speaking commitments, and helped him with matters related to articles and books King has prepared. [S]

"The Time Is Now"

Lovison also played a role in the evolution of plans that led to the March on Washington on August 28, 1963.

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156

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Originally Negro leaders, principally A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and head of the Negro American Labor Council, had proposed a march on the Nation's Capital sometime in the Fall of 1963. Subsequently, after consulting with Levison, who agreed that "the time is now," Martin Luther King noticed the initiative and secured the cooperation of the other Negro leaders in backing King's proposal for an earlier march—a move that put King squarely in the forefront of the events as they developed. [S]

Financial Support

Part of King's great dependence on Stanley Levison is attributable to the money Levison has furnished him.

[redacted] advised that during that period Levison acted primarily as King's business manager and donated large sums of money to him when funds were low. He said Levison was very close to King, had his confidence completely, and was one of the few people who could get King alone, give him advice, and always have it accepted. b7(D)

King - Levison Contacts Guarded

Although King has attempted to maintain covert his association with Levison and keep to a bare minimum personal meetings between the two, such meetings have been observed. On November 20, 1963, King met personally with Levison at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, New York City. The site was a room registered in the name of one of King's assistants. King and Levison again personally met in New York City on January 8 and February 7, 1964. During the period March 8-10, 1964, Levison spent considerable time in the Atlanta, Georgia, offices of the SCLC. King was occupied in those offices during the same period. The evening of March 9, 1964, witnessed Levison dining at the King residence. One of the purposes of these March, 1964, visits with King was a discussion as to whether Bayard Rustin was to be hired by the SCLC. (1)

Since April, 1964, Levison's contacts with King have been handled through an intermediary, Clarence Jones, who is also a frequent advisor to King. Jones is General Counsel for the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, a fund-raising adjunct of the SCLC. During the mid-1950's Jones held a position of leadership in the Labor Youth League, an organization which has been designated as subversive pursuant to Executive Order 12812. Levison met with Jones on several occasions in the Spring and Summer of 1964.

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Jones, in discussing Levison with King, usually refers to Levison as "our friend." On September 29, 1964, Jones again met with Levison at the latter's office. The subject was business relating to the ECLC. On October 30, 1964, plans were underway for a personal meeting of King and Jones with Levison which was to take place in the near future in Atlanta, Georgia. In preparation for this meeting, Jones told King to think about what role Levison could play in the future, adding that Levison had been helpful in the past. On November 24, 1964, King contacted Jones and asked that Jones and Levison, among others, submit five-minute speeches which King could use in accepting the Nobel Peace Prize. King would select the best material from these speeches. [B]

Hunter Pitts O'Dell

[REDACTED] b(1)

There are two important points that should be noted in connection with O'Dell's gravitation to King's movement. Early in 1960, it was learned that efforts were being made by the Party to get O'Dell into a special type of activity. About the same time, a Party official stated that the Party was in a position to place people in Martin Luther King's organization, the ECLC. Subsequently, in 1961, O'Dell was made administrator of the ECLC's New York office. In addition, two other Party members, Hazel Gray and Loretta Pauker, worked there under O'Dell at one time or another.

Activities Blended

The operations of the ECLC's New York Office illustrate how communists blended their activities into support of King. A major function of the office is the solicitation of funds for King through letters mailed out over his signature. It appears, for example, that the mailing list for one such solicitation was that used by the publishers of the "National Guardian," a weekly publication which has been cited as "a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

[REDACTED] (S)

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[S] b(1)

Twofold Purpose

[S] b(1)

O'Dell's Exposure

An opportunity for the communists to put O'Dell directly on the scene permanently in regard to the voter registration drive arose in June, 1962, when King mentioned to Levison that he was thinking of adding an administrative assistant to his staff. Levison recommended O'Dell, who was still serving as head of the SCLC's New York office, and King said he liked the idea. It is clear that, at the time, King was well aware of O'Dell's communist affiliations. [S]

Subsequent to Levison's proposal, O'Dell went to Atlanta to work for the SCLC and used the name J. H. O'Dell. But in October, 1962, several newspaper articles exposed his connection with the SCLC and his communist affiliations. [S]

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King's Reaction

King reacted by trying to minimize O'Dell's role with the SCLC. He said most of O'Dell's work had been in the North and simply involved mailing procedures. He also tried to imply ignorance of any communist affiliations on the part of O'Dell and stated that O'Dell had temporarily resigned pending an SCLC inquiry into the matter.

O'Dell's "temporary resignation" consisted of his return to New York, where he continued to operate out of the SCLC's office. He remained there until July, 1963, when King advised him his "temporary resignation" was being made permanent, not, as King put it, because the SCLC inquiry had disclosed any present connections between O'Dell and the CPUSA but because of the emotional public response.

Reluctant Action

Yet it is known that, prior to his action in making O'Dell's resignation permanent, King not only had indicated he knew of O'Dell's communist affiliations but actually had received information on two separate occasions from unimpeachable sources that O'Dell was definitely a communist. In fact, it can be said that King took action on O'Dell reluctantly and only after being urged to do so most urgently and emphatically by high level and again, unimpeachable authority. In addition, even after O'Dell's "permanent resignation" was accepted, he is known to have transacted business for the SCLC later the same month and there is evidence that King continues to rely on O'Dell for assistance. In February, 1964, King accepted as a "wonderful suggestion" a proposal by O'Dell that O'Dell prepare a letter to be distributed over King's signature relating to King's appointment as chairman of an ad hoc committee to defend a group of integration leaders who were under indictment by the Justice Department for having perjured themselves before a Federal Grand Jury. O'Dell furnished King with a draft of the proposed letter which was then prepared in the Spring of 1964 for mass distribution on SCLC stationery and bearing the purported signature of King. (2)

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[REDACTED] (S) b(1)

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The Second Factor

[REDACTED]

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Bayard Rustin

Another of King's key advisors is Bayard Rustin who at one time was Assistant Secretary of the SCLC. King said he had to let Rustin go because they started having problems [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Communist Affiliations Ignored

King seemed to be more concerned about Rustin than his prior communist affiliations. Rustin had publicly admitted affiliation with the communist movement in the late 1930s. He had also publicly supported various communist causes.

For a number of years Rustin maintained contact with the Party's National Secretary, Benjamin J. Davis, who died on August 22, 1964. During 1963 Rustin frequently conferred with Davis and took the position that he did not care who knew it.

Rustin's Current Role

Rustin has been extremely active on King's behalf in connection with King's receipt of the Nobel Peace Prize which is to be awarded to him on December 10, 1964, at Oslo, Norway. He is arranging a number of affairs to honor King after his receipt of the award and has recently made a trip to England for this purpose. Rustin is being assisted in this endeavor by Saul Hillis, who was a member of the CPUSA in the early 1940's. On November 7, 1964, Rustin advised King that he is beginning the draft of a major speech that King will deliver at one of these affairs. (3)

Advisory Committee Established for King

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King's Attraction for Communism

Two other aides of King are Cordy T. Vivian, Director of Affiliates of the SCIC, and Randolph Blackwell, SCIC Program Coordinator. Both these individuals are former members of the CPUSA. (5)

King's "Ghost Writers"

During the latter part of 1963 and early 1964, King frequently conferred with Levison and Jones concerning a book which was being written by King. Both Levison and Jones were consulted on a number of occasions regarding the content of this book and actively participated in negotiations with the publishers regarding the book. This book, which was entitled "Why We Can't Wait" was published in June, 1964. In the Summer of 1964, King began negotiations with "The Saturday Evening Post" concerning the publication of an article which would carry King as the author. Eustis told a group of associates that the article was, in fact, written by Jones, and King did not even read the article before giving the "Post" permission to go ahead with its publication. This article, entitled "Negroes Are Not Moving Too Fast" appeared in the November 7, 1964, issue of the "Post." In November, 1964, Wachtel wrote an article for King entitled "Looking Ahead" which was to be turned over to the "New York Herald Tribune" by Wachtel after receiving King's approval. (6)

King: His Personal Conduct

Supplementing the picture of King as an unprincipled man in his role as a clergyman. He seeks refuge in this role when pressed concerning his relationship with communists. On one occasion, for example, he was asked by reporters if he took orders from the communists and also whether he took them from Stanley Levison.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C, D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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Smith, Jr., and sent to National Archives.

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RE: BERNARD S. LEE VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
VS. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

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Direct CPUSA Involvement

While the communists are concentrating heavily on Martin Luther King, they are not ignoring the other Negro leaders and the organizations active in the integration movement. Through the years, such organizations have been a constant target for communist-infiltration efforts.

In February, 1964, national Party functionary, Hyman Lumer, told a Party school that the Party's fight for equality is a fight against monopoly capital, and the fight for democratic rights for the Negro becomes a fight which is part of the whole "antimonopoly struggle" within the United States. According to Lumer, the Negro struggle and the peace struggle fall within the class struggle so, for Marxists, the class struggle remains the underlying basic question with full equality and "democracy" the goal of the struggle. As the Party's General Secretary, Gus Hall, has said "Jim Crow can be dealt with only by dealing with capitalism." The Party's National Negro Commission Chairman told the Commission in February, 1964, that the Party must wage an all-out fight for the Civil Rights Bill through pressure on the Congress and, if necessary, through direct action such as demonstrations and marches. In April, 1964, the Party's Legislative Director, Arnold Johnson, stated that it was definitely true that the Party is in the current civil rights movement, but because of the hysteria of the news media and opposition by the Government, it was not feasible to publicize the assistance the Party is giving to this movement. Currently, Party instructions are that Party members, in numbers, should attend a national conference of top Negro leaders scheduled for January, 1965. (8)

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Violence Hinted

The frightening truth of the communist involvement is illustrated by comments made at a May, 1964, meeting of the Party's National Negro Commission by one of the Party's national functionaries who said that a total revolution is in the process of development and that no one can predict whether the reactionaries in the United States will drive this country into a bloody, sacrificial conflict in order to prolong the hour of their ultimate defeat. In this statement we see not only a hint at possible violence, but coupled with it the Party's advance charge of placing the blame elsewhere.

(9)

Party Recruitment Planned

The Party's involvement in the racial situation is intended to also serve in the all-important task of recruitment. In early June, 1964, the Party's national headquarters proposed that headquarters be opened in major cities for the purpose of holding forums. The objective, as explained by a Party functionary, is to organize special study groups designed to exploit sincere civil rights workers and attempt to recruit them into the Party.

(10)

Communist In Action

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Aim to Heighten Tension

In short, the CPUSA's primary purpose has been to add fuel to the fire at the local level to keep the racial unrest at fever pitch at the national level, where the Party hopes to derive its greatest benefit through such important channels as Martin Luther King.

At the intermediate level, the Party continues to utilize its other tools of propaganda and agitation to bring as much pressure as possible to bear on the over-all situation. Party newspapers and Party-sponsored publications pour out propaganda aimed at heightening the tensions. Communist front organizations originate and circulate leaflets, circulars, and petitions, and bombard Congress and the President with letters and telegrams demanding action of one sort or another.

Conclusion

It is evident from the facts presented that Martin Luther King constitutes a security problem to this Nation. It is equally evident that the Negro people, some 20 million strong, are not aware either of King's security liability or of his personal debauchery. If they were aware, it is not likely that they would be giving to him the support that he now has. At this time, the overwhelming majority of the Negro people have successfully resisted communism and this is to their distinct credit. Under King's leadership, will this condition be changed? This is the serious question which must be faced realistically. The Negro people are certainly entitled to all civil rights enjoyed by white people. Can their legitimate aspirations and efforts in this direction be separated permanently from communism? It is believed this can be done if objectivity is pursued and the facts known acted upon constructively.

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